New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1600. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Canadian at Quebec.

[illegible] Between the Western Powers and Naples.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

[illegible] in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols 91 7-8 a 92.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 3.

The screw steamship *Canadian* arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The steamship *Canada* arrived out at noon on the [illegible].

The news, commercially speaking, is of considerable importance.

It was reported that Lord PALMERSTON was preparing a new Reform Bill, and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL also threatens a similar measure.

A terrible accident had occurred in London. The Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, a Baptist preacher, was speaking in Surrey Hall, Surrey Gardens, when thieves raised the cry of fire, and the audience rushing towards the doors, several persons were trampled to death.

Many of the English Ministers had arrived in London.

RUPTURE WITH NAPLES.

England and France had suspended diplomatic intercourse with Naples, but no hostilities had taken place.

The *Moniteur's* announcement is as follows:

Peace having been concluded, the first care of the Congress of Paris was to insure no deviation from it. With this object the *Plenipotentiaries investigated* the limits of disturbance that still existed in Europe, and they especially directed their attention to the condition of Italy, Greece, and Belgium. The Court of Naples alone has haughtily rejected the advice of France and England, though offered in the most friendly manner. The measures of rigor and coercion adopted for a long time past, as the means of administration, by the Government of the two Sicilies, continue to agitate and compromise the continuance of good order in Europe. Under a conviction of the danger of such a state of things France and England had hoped to obviate them by prudent advice given at an opportune time. The Government of the Two Sicilies, closing its eyes to all evidence, resolved to persist in its fatal course. The ill reception accorded to our legitimate observations, the insulting doubt thrown over the purity of our intentions, the offensive language opposed to our salutary counsels, and finally an obstinate refusal, could not allow the longer continuance of amicable relations. This suspension of official intercourse in no sense constitutes any intervention in internal affairs, and still less any act of hostility, nevertheless, for the security of the subjects, and the two Governments being possibly compromised—the latter to provide against such a contingency have combined their squadrons, but have not sent their ships into Neapolitan waters. In order not to give room for erroneous interpretations this simple measure of eventual protection, which has no character of menace, cannot, moreover, be considered as any sign of encouragement to those who seek to shake the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The *Gazette Autrichienne* says that the King of Naples has urged the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, to conclude in favor of the integrity of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a treaty analogous to that which France, England and Austria signed on the 15th of April, in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The latest advices from Naples (Oct. 18) state that the preparations for defence are redoubled. The King was expected there. No modification of the Ministry had taken place. The public funds had experienced more fluctuation, and remained at 107¾. Two shocks of earthquake were felt on the 19th.

All eyes are fixed upon the fleet of the Western Powers. The Toulon *Sentinelle*, of Oct. 15, announces that the squadron of Admiral NECHONASE is still in the Roads, where it awaits orders.

A dispatch from Marseilles, Oct. 16, says: "It is believed that the English squadron has gone to Malta. The French squadron is ready to go. Four Sardinian ships are also ready at Genoa."

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, Oct. 17, confirms the transmission of sailing orders to the English squadron. It says, "We have received letters from Ajaccio of the 13th. They inform us that an English steamer arrived in the [illegible] bringing dispatches for Admiral DUNDAS, and that the Admiral issued orders to sail on the morning of the 13th. Two steam-frigates put to to sea at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the rest of the squadron sailed in the evening. The direction taken by the squadron is unknown."

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Considerable doubts are expressed as to the truth of the statement that the Austrians had commenced on the summons of France, to evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

Prussian papers announce, but it wants confirmation, that the Boundary Commission to settle the frontier line between Russia and Moldavia is dissolved without accomplishing its mission.

From Spain the intelligence is that the sequestration has been raised from Queen CHRISTINA's papers.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The *Gazette de Madrid* publishes the decree relative to the retirement of the late ministry, and the installation of the new. The resignation of the former members, and the nomination of the new President of the Council, are countersigned by M. CALLARTO, Minister of Public Works. The decrees which appoint the other members are countersigned by Marshal NARVAEZ. The Queen declares, as is usual on such occasions in Spain, that she is well satisfied with the distinguished and extraordinary services, the zeal, the intelligence, and the devotion of Marshal O'DONNELL."

General DULCE returns to Santander under pretext of ill health.

[illegible] OF THE SOUND DUES.

The *Cologne Gazette* says all the Powers, excepting the United States, have assented or will assent to the original protocol, of May 9, of the present year, respecting the Danish Sound Dues.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Ministerial crisis and increasing financial difficulties existed at Constantinople.

Austrian influence was on the increase in Turkish [illegible]. The sending of troops against Montenegro had been [illegible].

The Ministerial crisis in Denmark had resulted in the [illegible] of the old Ministry.

The French commercial crisis presented a slightly more favorable aspect, but anxiety still continued to be [illegible].

Persia solicits the mediation of France in her difficulty with Great Britain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday, the 18th ult., amounted to 15,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation. On the following day, (Sunday,) the *Canada* arrived out, and her news created a very active speculative demand, and caused an advance of 1-16d on all qualities. The sales on Monday were 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 30,000. On Tuesday the business amounted to 15,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation—thus making the business of the three days 60,000 bales, including 31,000 on speculation.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

In Wheat a slight improvement was noticeable in the finer qualities, but other descriptions had a drooping tendency, and the inferior qualities are called 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel lower; Red, 9s.@9s. 2d. White, 10s.@10s. 2d. FLOUR generally unchanged, although in some cases a decline of 6d.@1s. is reported. The market closed quiet at 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for Ohio. CORN steady at 33s.@35s. 6d. for White, and 33s. 6d.@34s. for Yellow and Mixed.

Liverpool Provision Market.

PORK and LARD were very dull. BACON steady at previous rates. TALLOW, Y. C. had advanced 1s.

London Money Market.

CONSOLS had advanced, closing on Tuesday at 91⅞@92 for money, and 92@92¼ for account.

Manchester Markets.

A small business was doing, but prices were firmly maintained.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The sales of Cotton for the week are 2,[illegible] bales, including 1,[illegible] bales New-Orleans, at [illegible]

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50 kil.; 58 Texas, 90f.; 1,462 Mobile, 89f.@102f.; 1,907 Georgia, at 88f.@101f.; and 1,500 bales to arrive, at various prices. The arrivals during the same time were 686 bales, of which none was from the United States. The demand has been regular, and prices are 1f. higher. The quotations are as follows:

	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Uplands.
Tres bas	90	90	90
Bas	101	100	97
Tres ord	105	104	101
Ord	108	106	104
Bon Ord	111	109	—
Petit Com	111	—	—
Comant	114	—	—
Bon Com	116	—	—
Bourse, A 6 M	120	—	—

The sales of Breadstuffs include 1,500 bbls. New-York FLOUR, at 35f.@36f., and 260 bbls. New-Orleans, at 47f.; 1,200 sacks Red WHEAT at 74f.@76f. ℔ 200 kils.; 1,000 do. at 76f.@77f.; 1,244 do. New-Orleans, at a price kept secret, and 1,150 sacks White CORN at 29f.@29f.50c. ℔ 100 kils.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 22—Noon.

The COTTON market to-day is firm and active, and the sales will probably reach 15,000 to 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS close quietly at yesterday's quotations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

FUSION AGAINST BUCHANAN COMPLETE.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT FILLMORE TICKET WITHDRAWN.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN STATE COMMITTEE ADVOCATING UNION.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 30, 1856.

An article in the *Daily News*, of the 25th instant, intended to disparage the Union Electoral Ticket, affirms it impossible to believe that my name was fairly obtained to the proceedings connected with the formation of that ticket—that any connection with it would subvert my fidelity to the American Committee. JOHN P. SANDERSON, Esq., Chairman of the American State Committee, may, I presume, be fairly charged with the paternity of the article. I assure him that my name was honestly procured, and that I cordially indorse the Union Electoral Ticket, as the only hope by which I can hope to give MILLARD FILLMORE, the candidate of my party, and the advocate of my sentiments, efficient aid in Pennsylvania.

The equivocal manner in which my name is paraded, and the meagre report of the Committee's proceedings, appear to imply an inconsistency in my conduct. It is said that I voted against the proposition of Mr. MARTIN, in the American Committee, and (as connected with the formation of the Union Ticket) subsequently supported the same proposition.

The Committee of three parties were in session at Philadelphia at the same time. Two of these parties were making propositions to the American Party, for a union upon one Electoral Ticket. The suggestion of Mr. MARTIN was to form a union with one of them, and upon terms that would exclude the other. In casting my vote against Mr. MARTIN's proposition, I said that, although favorable to a union of all the opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN, upon a single Electoral Ticket, I would vote against the resolution, *because* of its comprehending *but one of the opposition parties*; and that as a friend of Mr. FILLMORE, I was disposed to make the best arrangement for him that I could. That I had been informed that the Republicans were willing to make an arrangement with us, which would not mutilate our Electoral Ticket, which the present resolution proposed to do.

It is urged that I offered a resolution denouncing any change in the Fillmore electoral ticket. That resolution, and its adjunct in the published proceedings, *were written by Mr. Sanderson*. He handed them to me, asking my opinion of them. I offered no objection to the first, saying that it was consistent with an amendment (Mr. JORDAN's) which I hoped to see adopted by the Committee. He said to me, "*Inasmuch as I am Chairman, will you move the adoption of my resolution?*" In courtesy to the Chairman, I did so. When his second resolution was before the Committee, I supported JORDAN's amendment, which being lost, I refused to vote upon the resolution, saying that a majority of the Committee were determined to afford no opportunity for a united effort to beat Mr. BUCHANAN, and that, viewing its action as an *indirect effort to give him the State*, I would not participate in a proceeding which would end in the success of a proposition surcharged with hypocritical cant and humbug.

How does Mr. SANDERSON's position, in this final issue before the Committee of the Union proposition, correspond with his earlier professions? In a letter of his, now before me, he avers his unqualified approbation of a union with the Republicans. In a conversation with him, on the 12th of September last, at his office, he declared for the Union. In Committee, in the evening of that day, HE DICTATED A RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, reassembling the Committee at Philadelphia, on the 16th of October, FOR THE SPECIFIED PURPOSE OF CONSUMMATING THIS UNION; and yet, when the 16th arrived, WAS OPPOSED TO ANY ARRANGEMENT WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER MR. BUCHANAN'S SUCCESS IN THIS STATE.

A circumstance well calculated to develop improper motives with Mr. SANDERSON and his Secretary, was their neglect to commence the proceedings of the Committee of the 16th, by reading the minutes of the last meeting. An informality complained of by a member, who insisted upon the minutes being read, which revealed that the record was a very imperfect copy of the actual proceedings. The resolution by which we were reassembled for a specified purpose, to be made known to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, *was totally changed in its terms*; no reference being made to the object of the meeting.

SMITH FULLER.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS FOR FREMONT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held on Saturday night, at the National Hall, Philadelphia, and a number of Germans were in attendance.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. NICHOLAS SCHMIDT to the chair, who, after a few preliminary remarks, in which he adverted to the position of various parties, called upon his fellow citizens to give their united energies towards the election of the people's candidate, JOHN C. FREMONT.

Mr. FRANK ARNOLD was then introduced. He proceeded at some length to explain the course of the Democratic party, and referred to the peculiar wording of the Cincinnati Platform, argued that the Fremont policy is destined to allay instead of increasing the great excitement about Slavery, and the rights of the North and South.

Mr. A. H. ROSENHEIM then presented a series of resolutions, as follows:

Considering that the pending Presidential canvass has to determine really but one paramount question—namely: Whether the interests of Slavery propagandism, or a policy founded on the rights of humanity and the progressive ideas of the age, shall in future predominate in our national councils—whether our boundless public territories shall be open to the curse of Slavery, or the blessings of free labor; and more especially whether Kansas shall be rescued from the border-ruffianism reign of terror, and the claws of the slave-breeders: be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the German Republican citizens of Philadelphia, regard the choice between freedom on the one hand, and servitude on the other, perfectly easy and natural for every honest German; and that the time has at last arrived, that we [illegible] voice decisively into the scale of humanity and civilization.

Resolved, That in our banner-bearers, JOHN C. FREMONT and W. L. DAYTON, we recognize men possessing the energy, the abilities, the courage and will to guide the rudder of State in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and that their administration will form a brilliant parallel to that of the immortal ANDREW JACKSON.

Resolved, Finally, that undisturbed by trifling side-issues, through which our opponents are endeavoring to distract and divide the friends of liberty, we see in the Fremont Union Electoral ticket the only safe and reliable prospect of electing our noble candidates; and that our honor, our duty and our interests all impel us to contribute to its triumph all our energies and perseverance.

Mr. DONAI, of Texas, followed in an eloquent address.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON.

THE FILLMORE ELECTORS REPUDIATING.

From the Philadelphia Times Nov. 3.

Mr. CHARLES F. WELLS, of Bradford, and Mr. MEYERS, two more of the straight Fillmore ticket, have resigned, and are working for the allied Electoral ticket with might and main. This makes six, in all, who are known to have repudiated him. There are in reality, then, but twenty Electors upon that ticket. It is stated that there are others who have resigned, whose names have not transpired.

From the same.

Mr. HETHERINGTON has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he declares his determination to vote the Allied Electoral Ticket. This is the seventh. If the election were three days further off, two-thirds, if not more, of that ticket would withdraw publicly. When will SANDERSON publish the letters of resignation from others whose names are not announced? We suppose they will sleep the sleep of death in his pocket.

YET ANOTHER LETTER FROM A FILLMORE ELECTOR.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

I wrote SANDERSON that I considered it my duty to vote the distributive ticket adopted by the Convention lately assembled in Harrisburg. This ticket will be voted by all the Fillmore men in this county, and we expect to do at least five hundred better than [illegible]

the last election. My firm convictions are, that this is the true policy, and I sincerely hope that the Fillmore men unanimously throughout the State will adopt the same course. If so, I have no fear of the result. By voting the straight-out Fillmore ticket, they assist the Locos and secure the State for BUCHANAN. I cannot, under any circumstances, either directly or indirectly, help them to a victory. In this county there will not be five straight tickets voted.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL L. DUFFIELD.

Highly Important by Telegraph.

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA COMPLETE—DISCOVERY OF GREAT FRAUDS IN THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3.

Everything here looks promising.

The straight Fillmore Executive Committee, at its session this afternoon, withdrew the Fillmore Electoral Ticket, and *indorsed the Union Electoral Ticket unanimously*.

They adjourned with three cheers for the Union Electoral Ticket.

Great excitement prevails at the American headquarters, and the enthusiasm at the result is immense.

In addition to the thirteen *electors on the straight* Fillmore Electoral Ticket who were telegraphed as having resigned last night, we add two this morning—HENRY M. PHILLIPS of the Twenty-second District, and Mr. WRIGHT of the Twenty-first. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL will resign to-day, and DANIEL O. HITNER of Montgomery.

Evidence continues to accumulate of astounding frauds having been perpetrated at the October election.

THEODORE DERINGER, a Deputy Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, has been arrested this morning for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers before the elections of the 14th October. Quite a number of the fraudulent certificates have been obtained, with his name attached. Over a thousand are said to have been issued by him.

He has his trial before Alderman HENRY this afternoon. His guilt will be triumphantly proven. He is a Buchanier.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3.

Reports are afloat that the FILLMORE ticket has been withdrawn, but nothing definite can be ascertained. It is understood that the FILLMORE committee is in consultation, but a member of the committee asserts that none of the electors have withdrawn.

The headquarters of the different parties are thronged. At the FILLMORE rooms the speakers are dissuading the Americans from voting the Union ticket, while at other meetings KENNETH RAYNER and others are advocating the support of the Union ticket as the only mode of defeating BUCHANAN. All is apparently confusion; and predictions as to coming events are impossible.

SANDERSON NAILED.

To the friends of Fillmore and Donelson:

In an editorial, published in the *Daily News* this morning, Mr. SANDERSON says:

"He (KENNETH RAYNER) has left the gallant Americans of that State to take care of themselves, and *at the solicitation of the friends of Fremont*, has come to this city to advocate the cause of Northern sectionalism."

And,

"At the instance of the Black Republicans, he comes here to advocate a course which must end in such disastrous consequences."

This is an infamous lie—a base calumny—and Mr. SANDERSON knew when he penned the article it was so! And thus we nail it to the counter. He came to Philadelphia at the request and earnest solicitation of the undersigned, and others—who are not Black Republicans, but who are members of the American Party, and true friends of our "model candidate" for President. He came at great sacrifice to himself and our own patriotic and Union-loving party in his native State, North Carolina. He came to save our American Party—our native country! He came to save us from a continuance of the agitation and misrule of the Pierce & Douglas administration. He came to save us from the curse of Locofocoism, and from years of the reign of terror under the "Cincinnati platform." He has done good service, thanks to his honest and patriotic heart. That this is true, let every American who has heard him bear testimony.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
Ch. Fill. and Don. Union Ex. Com.

ALFRED COOPER, Sec.

Fillmore men in Schuylkill repudiating the Straight-out Ticket.

Some of the responsible Fillmore men of Schuylkill published the following card yesterday:

TO THE PUBLIC.

We find our names appended to an address published in the *Daily News* of to-day, in favor of the Straight-out Fillmore ticket. Some of us never signed or authorized our names to be used—others signed it without sufficient reflection, and under false representations; and besides we find the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN are industriously circulating these tickets—we, therefore, feel confident that they expect to derive more benefit from such votes than Mr. FILLMORE. Under these circumstances, we feel satisfied that the only mode by which we can aid the election of MILLARD FILLMORE is to vote the Union or divided Electoral ticket, which will be polled according to the strength of the votes of the friends of the different candidates, and which can be carried by a united vote. By voting the straight-out FILLMORE ticket, which has no chance of success, it aids the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, the friend of the slavery propagandists, and the candidate of the Roman Catholics of the country. We, therefore, declare our intention to vote the Union Electoral ticket, headed with the name of MILLARD FILLMORE, on Tuesday, the 4th of November, and advise all our friends to do so likewise.

HENRY C. HARPER, L. B. SCHOENER,
SAMUEL SHERK, N. J. BEER,
T. H. RICKERT, HENRY SMITH.

Other cards of the same purport are also published.

Fusion Between the Buchaneers and Fillmore Leaders in Indiana.

From the Louisville Journal, (Fillmore) Oct. 21.

We have stated that the masses of the Fillmore men in Indiana voted for WILLARD against MORTON. There is no doubt of this fact. Mr. WILLARD himself bears witness to it. We understand that he said in his speech at the Galt House on Saturday night, that one of every ten votes he received was given by a Fillmore man. Of course, he considers himself as having received at least 15,000 votes from Fillmore men, and therefore is indebted to FILLMORE for his election. If the [illegible] Fillmore men, who by his own acknowledgment went for him, had gone against him, he would have been beaten by nearly 30,000. We believe he received more than 30,000 Fillmore votes, which, cast against him would have beaten him by about sixty thousand.

Important to those who send Election Returns.

First—Send the *whole number of votes* cast for the Electors of each Presidential candidate—*majorities are not sufficient*.

Second—Send the *majorities only* for State Officers.

Third—Send the names and politics of the members of Congress elected—but give no figures.

Fourth—Send the names and politics of the New-York State Senators and Assembly men elected—but give no figures.

In cases where it is impossible to send promptly complete returns by States, Counties, or Congressional Election Districts, send as nearly full returns as possible, and a careful estimate of the balance.

☞ Editors throughout the country will greatly facilitate the collection of the returns of the important election next week by publishing the above notice every day until Tuesday.

A letter from Monrovia, dated Sept. 12, states that Rev. JOHN SEYS, the agent of the American Colonization Society, left Monrovia for Cape Mount on [illegible] of August, where a receptacle is to be erected, and a part of the last immigration located. Up to the time of his leaving Monrovia his health was good. His return to Monrovia was expected about the [illegible] of November, when it is hoped the [illegible] will allow his setting out on his proposed exploration of the interior.

There was a new feature at the [illegible] Fair, held at Cleveland, Ohio—a show of fish raised artificially. They were chiefly speckled brook trout, from six months to two years old, and were in a large tank, with glass sides, supplied with a running stream of ice water. Drs. GARLICK and ACKLEY, who furnish the exhibition, have [illegible] quite a "fish raising" about two miles from Cleveland. In the pond are thousands of fish, principally [illegible] trout, all raised by artificial means.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

IMMENSE OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME BY GOVERNOR GARDNER AND HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

MR. SUMNER'S RESPONSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

This day CHAS. SUMNER, despite the wishes of his physician and the entreaties of his friends, abandoned the retreat to which his exhausting illness had rendered his removal necessary, and returned to Boston for the purpose of casting his vote, on Tuesday morning, for Freedom and FREMONT. The latter in which he announced the object of his return has already been published in the TIMES.

As soon as his friends (the people, I should rather say, for in this case they are convertible terms) became aware of his purpose, they determined on *celebrating his arrival* in as worthy a manner as their sympathies, their respect and their patriotism could suggest.

As one of the most important features of such a demonstration, therefore, they resolved on having a grand banquet, at which Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., should preside, and Mr. SUMNER have an opportunity of personally addressing his constituents on the all-absorbing and momentous questions which, *pro tempore* at least, the election to-morrow will decide.

It was subsequently ascertained, however, that Mr. SUMNER's health was still so weak and precarious that the task of making a speech, even if its accomplishment were not physically impossible, would inevitably be followed by consequences alike disastrous to him, both in mind and body.

It was accordingly announced on Saturday morning that the project of a banquet had been abandoned for the present, though the arrangements for his public reception were still left undisturbed.

In conformity with those arrangements Mr. SUMNER was publicly welcomed home by the citizens of Boston and its neighborhood this afternoon.

Any attempt of mine to convey by words an adequate idea of the scene would be sheer presumptiveness. It were no difficult task to make a statistical estimate of the number of horses, of carriages and of men that were present; to describe the flags and decorations; to give the order of procession in detail, and to record the places through which it passed:—but the mad enthusiasm, the exultant joy, the wild delight, the emotions of pride, of patriotism and of pity with which the contemplation of the scene swelled every heart and dimmed every eye; the overwhelming moral grandeur of the whole display,—these simply put all description at defiance.

Astronomers, in their endeavors to represent to the mind the vast distance from the earth of the remoter heavenly bodies, are obliged to employ units of comparison excessively greater than those in common use—and so it should be in speaking of the accumulation of multitudes that came out to welcome Mr. SUMNER. Instead of comparing it by numbers, we should speak of it by acres.

I have seen many popular displays in my time, but never one fit to be compared with that I witnessed to-day. From every village and township in the neighborhood came delegations of citizens, so immense that hardly a man could have been left behind.

> The horsemen and the footmen are pouring amain,
> From many a stately market-place, from many a fruitful plain,
> From many a lowly hamlet, which, hid by beech and pine,
> Like an eagle's nest hangs on the crest of purple Appenine.
> And now hath every city sent up her tale of men—
> The men are fourscore thousand—the horse are thousands ten.
> Before the gates of Sutrium is met the great array,
> A proud man was Lars Porsena upon the trysting day.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the gentlemen to whom special invitations had been sent to take part in the welcome to Mr. SUMNER, met in the Library Room of the State House. Among them I observed the following: Hon. C. F. Adams, Hon. G. R. Russell, Hon. Chas. T. Loring, Hon. S. G. Palfrey, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. Isaac Livermore, James Russell Lowell, N. J. Bowditch, Abbott Lawrence, Geo. Sumner, Jas. Lawrence, F. T. Jackson, Thomas Lamb, E. P. Whipple, Dr. Perry, Prof. Levering, and numerous others, representing both the wealth and intelligence of Boston. These, under charge of the Committee of Arrangements, were conveyed in carriages to Brookline.

The procession halted on the road, near Mr. LAWRENCE's house, whilst the gentlemen composing the Committee of Reception drove up, receiving Mr. SUMNER in one of the carriages, and returned, passing the line of vehicles which had previously been drawn up on the road, and taking the lead of the procession.

Mr. SUMNER was saluted, as he was borne past, by every man rising and uncovering his head in silence.

In the carriage with him were Dr. PERRY, his physician, and Professor F. D. HUNTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee. He looked pale and weary, and exhibited mournful traces of recent suffering. The precautions of his physician, in imperatively forbidding all personal congratulations seemed absolutely necessary. It was quite evident that Mr. SUMNER was utterly unequal to such exertion.

The march was resumed in the same direction, viz.: through Brookline and Roxbury, and constantly received new accessions as it proceeded. All along the route masses of people had gathered, who greeted Mr. SUMNER as he passed—the ladies by waving their handkerchiefs, and the men with loud huzzas.

As the Roxbury line was approached, the crowd became so dense as finally to be almost impassable.

It was here the first public reception took place. Mr. SUMNER was met by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., and welcomed home by him on the behalf of the citizens there assembled. When the vehement cheering, which ever and anon burst from the multitude, had at last subsided, Mr. QUINCY rose to deliver his brief address.

Mr. SUMNER stood up in his place at the same time, but so weak was he, that he was obliged to lean his hand on the side of the carriage for support.

Mr. QUINCY said: It is with inexpressible pleasure that I address you this day as the voice of the great multitude of your fellow-citizens. In their name and by their authority I welcome you to your home in Massachusetts, expressing their honor and thanks for the power and fidelity with which you have fulfilled your duties as their representative in the Senate of the United States—[cheers]—where unshaken, unseduced, unterrified, you kept your love, your zeal, your loyalty to liberty; where neither number nor example, threat nor sneer wrought to swerve you from the truth or change your constant mind. [Cheers.] You return to your country, Sir, after having given glorious evidences of the intellectual power which touched, as with the spear of Ithuriel, the evil spirit of our Union, causing it at once to develop in full proportions its gigantic design [illegible] it to unveil to the Free States its [illegible] design to make this land of the free a land of slaves. [Loud cheers.] You have suffered, and are still suffering, by your uninterrupted faithfulness and suffering in the cause of truth and liberty is the [illegible] to win the crown which victory gives, after this mortal change, to her true servant. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for the champion of Freedom." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I rejoice that my life has been prolonged to this day. That I am permitted to behold the dawnings of ancient liberty through the broken openings of the clouds which for more than fifty years the spirit of Slavery has extended over this Union. [Applause.] I thank heaven that now at last the Free States are beginning to awaken to a sense of their danger and duties; that at length they begin to realize that the Slave States have overleapt the bounds of the Constitution. The apathy of half a century may delay for a time the triumphs of Freedom. But come they will. Final success is certain. Never again will the Free States in silence acquiesce in slave dominion. [Cries of "No, never."] Henceforth they will hear and attend to the warning voice of WASHINGTON, sublimely uttered in his farewell address, "*submit not to usurpation, resist with care* the spirit of invasion upon the principles of the Constitution;" and we welcome you, Sir, as the champion of Freedom, [cheers,] and as one to whom the deliverance which we hope may yet be destined for our country will be greatly due. [Loud cheers.]

When the assemblage observed that Mr. SUMNER was about to reply, every head was uncovered by a simultaneous movement, and the silence that followed was so intense that hardly a breath could be heard.

Mr. SUMNER, in a low tone, said:

Mr. QUINCY, a year has nearly run since I left Boston in the discharge of my public duties. During this period, amidst important events, I have been able to do something which my fellow-citizens and neighbors, speaking by your authoritative voice, are pleased to approve. I am happy in this approbation. Especially am I happy that it is conveyed by the eloquent words of one who, from my childhood, has been with me an object of unaffected reverence; who was the Municipal head of my native city while I was a pupil at its public schools, and who was the head of the University while I was a pupil in that ancient seat. Boston early in her history set her face against Slavery. By a vote entered upon her Town Record as long ago as 1701, The called upon her Representatives to put a period to negroes being slaves. If I have done anything to deserve the greeting which you now lavish, it is because I have striven to maintain those principles which have been here declared, and to extend them to other places, stretching the venerable shelter of Faneuil Hall even over distant Kansas. You have been pleased to allude to the suffering which I have undergone. This has not been small, but it has been incurred in the performance of duty, and how small it is, Sir, compared with the sufferings of our *follow-citizens in Kansas*—how small is it compared with that tale of woe which is perpetually coming to us from the house of bondage. With you I hail the omens of final triumph. I ask no prophet to confirm this assurance. The future is not less secure than the past.

At the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER's remarks the procession went to the State House, where an immense crowd were assembled. Mr. SUMNER was introduced to Gov. GARDNER by Prof. HUNTINGTON. Gov. GARDNER, in his welcome, assured him that Massachusetts had stood by her Senator, and would to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER replied briefly, thanking his Excellency and the spectators, particularly the young men. Mr. SUMNER is very feeble, and was unable to complete his speech at the State House. The reception was most hearty and enthusiastic. The streets were beautifully decorated.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the People's Convention—Governor Reeder Nominated for Delegate to Congress—Movements of Gov. Geary, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The People's Convention met to-day, at Big Springs, to nominate a delegate to Congress. The attendance was not large, still nearly all the Districts were represented.

Judge P. C. SCHUYLER was chosen Chairman, and WM. HUTCHINSON and Rev. Mr. TABER, Secretaries.

The political complexion of the convention was soon apparent; and as the crisis drew near the interest deepened.

An informal ballot was held, which stood as follows:

M. J. Parrott 63,	A. H. Reeder 54,
Wm. Hutchinson 21,	J. M. Winchell 12,
S. C. Pomeroy 3,	W. W. Ross 1,
P. C. Schuyler 1,	Dr. Achison 1,

It was then proposed to ballot for the two highest candidates, which resulted as follows:

Reeder 108,	Parrott 71,
Pomeroy 1,	Daniel Turner 1.

Whereupon A. H. REEDER was declared unanimously nominated for delegate to Congress.

It was then reported by a Committee, appointed for the purpose, that the election be held by circulating a protest against J. W. WHITFIELD's election, and recommending A. H. REEDER as the choice of the people of Kansas.

A Kansas Territorial Canvassing Committee of five were then appointed, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we contemplate with no small degree of the pride, the political career, of our Delegate to Congress, ANDREW H. REEDER, and that the unanimous indorsement of his course to-day by his constituents must be to him, as it is to us, a subject of unexampled satisfaction.

Resolved, That we as ever are determined to work on actively and zealously to sustain "Freedom" in Kansas—hurling defiance at the usurpers who have attempted to disfranchise, excommunicate and oppress us.

Another resolution, severely censuring Governor GEARY, after a warm discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

Prof. DANIELS, A. H. SHURTLEFF, and R. B. NEWTON left to-day on an exploring expedition West.

Governor GEARY is still in the south part of the Territory, arresting Free State men. The prisoners at Lecompton are on trial. LITERAL.

News From Mexico.

SERIOUS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 3.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand. They contain full details of Mexican news to the 23d ult. The intelligence is of not much general interest, but indicates the continued growth of discontent against the present Government. Numerous victories of the Government troops over the Revolutionists are reported in different sections of the country.

Commissioners from VIDAURRI are said to be on the way to the Capital to settle the difficulties. Minister FORSYTH had arrived in the City of Mexico. Serious revolutionary movements were in progress at Queretaro. The second officer of the war-steamer *Democrata*, after gaining over the crew to his interest, had ran away with her and a large quantity of money and goods. The war-steamer *Guerrero* was sent in pursuit.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Nov. 3.

East Hartford held her Town Election to-day, and the FREMONT ticket was carried by NINETY-SIX majority. This is a great triumph. Everything indicates a glorious victory for us to-morrow.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

WM. RAYMOND LEE, Esq., having declined the Whig nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, the Whig Committee publish a card recommending the electors of the District to vote for CHARLES S. GREENE, Esq.

New Bank at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 3.

Books will be open between the 10th of November and the 10th of December for subscriptions for $150,000 new stock to the Merchants' Bank of this city.

Death of Hon. Samuel Hoar.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, died yesterday, at his residence in Concord.

Destructive Fire at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 3.

A fire at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on Saturday night, destroyed fifteen or twenty buildings, including the entire business part of the town. Among the buildings destroyed were the Post-Office and Exchange Bank. The loss is variously estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. There were no fire-engines in the town.

The Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The steamer *Florida* arrived in sixty-six hours to the wharf, having experienced head winds.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Southerner* arrived here this day, Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Loss of the Schooner Oak Leaf.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Oak Leaf*, from New-York, for Gardiner, Me., was abandoned on the 1st inst., in lat. 42° 54', lon. 67° 40'. She sunk in 15 minutes after abandonment. The captain and crew were brought to Boston by the steamer *Eastern State*, from Halifax.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS will appear to-night in "Le Diable a Quatre" and "Mazulm." They will also appear to-morrow and on Thursday.

Whilst this announcement will give joy to many thousand conscientious pleasure-seekers, it will give a pang to some hundreds of the musical portion of the community, for it announces the death of the German Opera. This long suffering company, after any quantity of efforts, has given up the ghost; nothing in the world can be deader than it is. Alas! poor Faderland!

During the continuance of the season which has terminated thus suddenly, we have done our utmost to cheer the artists and good on the public. Considering what we have gone through, the effort was creditable; but German Opera is a remarkably rickety child, and has tumbled off its legs in spite of all our nursing. The question is who will set it up again? Any enterprising impresario will find better material now than when the season commenced. There is a good soprano, a good comprimaria, a good basso, a good tenor, (the new one, not the old one, which was execrable,) and a moderate treble; then there is a fine orchestra, (sadly neglected lately,) and a tolerable chorus. Here we have all the materials for a modest German opera, except the music, which can, of course, be obtained from that inexhaustible operatic mine which all Germans delight to brag about. Success killed the last Company. Whilst it was profoundly unfortunate, it was conducted with energy and marked ability. Presently a gleam of prosperity illumined the unaccustomed darkness; a week's success made all the prima donnas sick; a fortnight, and the house is closed. With these facts to guide the future impresario, he cannot fail to do something—perhaps with subscribers. At all events, let us have another German opera. Mlle. JOHANNSEN is too good an artist to remain idly in our midst.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—A boisterous burlesque called "Dismal, or the Dred Swamp," was produced here for the first time last night. It is "Dismal" in more than name, and does not come up to the usual standard of the BUCKLEYS, musically or facetiously.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—Mr. THALBERG's manager publishes a card to-day to which we call attention. It will be found in another column.

Hon. Thomas Corwin for Fremont.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The following letter, addressed by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN to a Committee of the Young Men's Republican Association, in reply to an invitation to speak at the Fremont demonstration on Monday evening, settle the question as to his position with reference to the Presidential question. This letter will have great influence with many gentlemen, who, *like Mr. Corwin, prefer Mr. Fillmore to either of the other candidates, but who, nevertheless, desire the defeat of Mr. Buchanan*. The contest, as is plainly stated in this letter, is between FREMONT and BUCHANAN, and the duty of every man opposed to the latter is, therefore, clearly, to vote for the former:

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address a meeting of the Republican Party in Cincinnati, on Monday evening next, was received yesterday. You are not mistaken in supposing that I prefer the election of Col. FREMONT to that of Mr. BUCHANAN. This has been my position from the beginning of the present contest. I certainly did, and do still, very much prefer Mr. FILLMORE to either—believing (as I think) [illegible] his opinions and principles touching the rights and interests of both South and North to be such as are prescribed by the Constitution, I did hope his election would do more than any event now possible to quiet the unnatural and perhaps dangerous agitation of the public mind. The late election in Ohio, however, has, I think, shown that an electoral ticket for Mr. FILLMORE cannot be voted for with any hope of success in this State, and I feel bound by every obligation of duty to choose between the two remaining candidates, one or the other of whom must obtain the vote of Ohio. Although I cannot give my consent to all the doctrines professed by the Republican Party in Ohio, I do yet feel certain that the great interests of the Republic may be more safely confided to a party who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who have been and are still anxious to put an end to all the unhappy consequences flowing from that ill-judged measure, than to such as advocated the adoption of that policy and still approve it.

I do not know that it will be in my power to attend the proposed meeting, nor do I suppose that my presence on that occasion would add at all to the effect it is designed to produce. Business calls me from the city this evening, and may detain me for two or three days hence.

My vote will be governed by the same principles which I have always heretofore adhered to. Where two candidates are presented, neither of which is my first choice, I deem it my duty to select and vote for the least objectionable of the two. Were I a voter in Kentucky, where the contest is between Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. BUCHANAN I should certainly vote the FILLMORE ticket—in Ohio, where the choice is limited to Mr. BUCHANAN and Col. FREMONT, I shall vote for the latter. Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CORWIN.

J. C. BRIGHAM, ISAAC B. WEBB, W. L. P[illegible]

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—Messrs. JEFFERS, COOK, ZELL and MANLY arrested in St. Louis, on the 24th ult., a man named [illegible], of the firm of JACKS, KELLER & Co., of St. Louis. He is accused of having for some time past carried on a bold game in the cities of Baltimore, New-York and Boston, by which certain merchants are losers to the tune of $150,000. It is charged that he represented himself in the city as a man of large means, whose property was wholly unincumbered, and he has sold goods to any amount. These were shipped to St. Louis and immediately sold for cash at a figure far below the original cost. These facts coming to the ears of the Baltimore merchants, they got out a warrant for his arrest, and placed it in the hands of Messrs. JEFFERS, COOK, ZELL & MANLY. They got a requisition from the Governor of Maryland on the Governor of Missouri, and two of them started for St. Louis on the 18th of last month. On Friday, the 24th, as they were passing along one of the principal streets, they met [illegible], whom they arrested, the warrant being conveyed to the card. A day or two since they arrived here with their prisoner, and he was committed to jail to await the action of the proper authorities. Among those persons in our city who have sold goods to the accused, were the following: TURNBULL, SLADE & Co., $7,000; SHAW, PRICE & Co., $5,000; SPEAR & BRO., $10,000; ORME & HOPKINS, $,000; [illegible] & Co., $5,000. The same game he practiced in this city was also successful in New-York and Boston, and some of the prominent firms in those cities are large sufferers.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—The U. S. storeship *Release*, one of the vessels of the Hartstein Expedition in pursuit of Dr. KANE, has been selected by the Government for the purpose of visiting the American shores of the South Atlantic, to procure sugar cane and seeds under the appropriation of $75,000 which was made for that object at the last session of Congress. The mission is intrusted to Lieut. CHARLES C. SIMMS, U. S. N., who was second in command of the Hartstein Expedition. He will sail from this port in command of the *Release* in the course of a week or ten days. It is expected that she will visit the shores of Central and South America, as well as many of the West India Islands, and return early in the next Spring.

There was a row at the New-Jersey State Prison on Sunday. A convict, named ISAAC FURMAN, confined for theft and having three years of his term yet to serve, had nearly succeeded in breaking out of jail. It was at once determined to [illegible] him in the dungeon, but on attempting to do so, he was found armed with a sharp knife, with which he threatened to kill any one who attempted to enter. It was finally found necessary to shoot him, and one of the keepers shot and wounded him in the hands. He then surrendered and was taken to the dungeon and chained fast. WILLIAM [illegible], who was indicted for murder and acquitted, [illegible] was convicted of murder in the second degree in the [illegible] Courts last week, and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

Ex-Judge HALIBURTON, author of *Sam Slick*, the clock pedlar, has taken a final farewell of Nova Scotia as a place of residence. Clifton, his beautiful seat at Windsor, was sold some weeks since, and the old judge has taken passage for Liverpool, to make his home in Great Britain for the remainder of his days.

[illegible] Political Prisoners [illegible] Kansas [illegible]

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856.

[illegible] with a few friends I came up from Lawrence this morning through the rain, to attend the trial of the eighty-seven young men who have been indicted for "murder in the first degree" by a Pro-Slavery Grand Jury, and are now confined here. These men were brought into Court by the United States Marshal, and arraigned before Judge LECOMPTE. They pleaded not guilty of the charges preferred against them, and the Attorney for the prosecution having announced himself not ready to proceed with the trial, the young men were remanded back to prison. It is thought that by to-morrow all will be in readiness to proceed, and these prisoners will be tried separately, for murder. Messrs. PARROTT and STEPHENS are engaged as counsel for the prisoners, both young Attorneys of ability. The Grand Jury are still in session, examining witnesses and finding indictments against almost every Free-State man in the District, charged with the commission of some offence; and when offences are scarce, these jurors use the words "and others," which gives the bogus officials perfect liberty to seize every one they see fit, to annoy by bringing them up before the Court for some sort of one-sided trial. Up to the present time I have not heard of a Pro-Slavery man being arrested or indicted. All prisoners are Free-State men. The subduing process still goes on. The General Government and the people of the States (as shown by the recent elections) are against the liberties of the squatters of Kansas, and the people are getting discouraged. If BUCHANAN is elected, there is nothing to hang a hope upon, and many will leave this Territory for some other where they can enjoy peace and prosperity.

This afternoon some half a dozen of the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, indicted for "assault and battery, with intent to kill." These men and others are accused of having made an attack upon the Fort at Hickory Point, on Saturday, the 13th of September, the day before it was captured by Col. HARVEY's men. A Pro-Slavery jury were sworn, and witnesses examined; how it will terminate is not yet known, though some persons who are acquainted with the members of the jury express themselves satisfied that they will bring in a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats. They are so prejudiced against the Free-State men, there is no hope of their doing justice to them. One of the prisoners was asked by "his honor" the Judge, "if he had any witnesses he wished to have sent for?" He replied by stating, ironically, "that the Government had proved so much already that there was no chance for him, and he should not send for any witnesses at present." Some then present were observed to smile at the prisoner's reply.

To-day I had some conversation with one of the men who were in the Fort at Hickory Point, and assisted in its defence, when it was attacked by the Free-State men. He expressed himself satisfied that it was a fair fight, both parties doing all they could to kill the other, and it ought to rest, nothing more done about it, and that he had no evidence to give against those engaged in the attack.

The Governor has not yet returned from the Southern portion of the Territory, where he went on Sunday with the troops to drive out the banditti.

SIGMA.

The Political Prisoners in Kansas Appeal to the Last Tribunal.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

GREAT POLITICAL PRISON, LECOMPTON, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1856.

It is well known to the whole civilized world that previous to the arrival of Gov. GEARY in Kansas, the Territory was ravaged by a most direful civil war. It is equally well known that in all that terrible drama the people of Kansas were alone the sufferers, and that organized bands of robbers and murderers from an adjoining State were almost the sole perpetrators. In the beginning they had wrested our Government from us and made our laws, but finding us, as should be every people who have once tasted the sweets of liberty, unwilling to fawn to their dictates and acknowledge them our lords, they used fire, starvation and the sword to bring us to submission. Having no other recourse, our people were at last compelled to resort to the stores of our enemies for the necessaries of life.

As we have said, such was the condition of things on the arrival of our new Governor. He appeared among us about the 1st of September, and was hailed as our new deliverer. The much-lamented Major HOYT, who had known GEARY in Pennsylvania, in Mexico, and in California, assured us that we might hope for justice and protection. GEARY's course at Leavenworth City, and the assurances of Mr. ADAMS, his confidential friend and adviser, together with our ardent hopes for peace and rest, led us to believe he would be our friend. All, at least, were willing to trust him, to act with him, and under his advice. Nor was this confidence in his friendship shaken by his Inaugural and Proclamation, which was issued on the 11th, copies of which were brought down to Lawrence the same evening by Mr. ADAMS, and read to the people. We therefore determined to take no offensive steps without his sanction.

At daybreak on the morning of the 15th of September, Gov. GEARY, at the head of 400 United States troops, rode up to the fort on Capitol Hill, near Lawrence, and asked who had command of the place. Capt. BICKERTON answered: "I have the honor to command here at present." The Governor then advanced, saying, "I am Governor GEARY, of Kansas; I have come to prevent the effusion of blood. I have heard that a body of fifteen hundred men were marching on Lawrence for the purpose of destroying the town." GEARY was then asked if he knew that to be a fact, and replied that he had it "officially." Capt. BICKERTON remarked, "If there are no more than fifteen hundred, they will go back faster than they came." With an appearance of astonishment, the Governor asked, "*Don't you expect to be governed by the Constitution?*" Capt. BICKERTON responded that the Free-State men had always been governed by it. "Well," said the Governor, "Don't your people sometimes burn houses and commit other depredations?" "I should not wonder if, by this time, some have become so exasperated as to do so," returned Capt. BICKERTON, adding, as he pointed to the brass cannon, "Sacramento," "I was at Franklin, and aided in the taking of that; I was also at Washington Creek, and at Titus' Fort. We found TITUS the evening before engaged in robbing houses and stealing horses, [and he might have continued, 'making attempts upon the lives of our citizens.'] If the destruction of such dens of murderers and plunderers is house-burning, then are the Free-State men house-burners indeed." The Governor said that he must see that the laws Territorial be obeyed. BICKERTON replied that the Free-State men could not do so, so long as they believed Slavery to be an evil, for they could not even express sentiments in accordance with their belief without exposing themselves to the heaviest penalties. After some further conversation about the "laws" and their validity, the Governor inquired as to who were the constituted authorities of Lawrence, and being answered that there were no persons possessing that particular title, he offered to "treat" with Capt. BICKERTON. The Captain, however, declined, and sent the Governor into town, where he was warmly welcomed by a large number of citizens and other Kansas settlers who have taken refuge in the place, the Governor assuring them in a speech that he intended to drive all lawless bands out of the Territory, but for the present advised *the Free-State men to remain under arms for their own protection, and not disband until he should first have accomplished his part.*

While Lawrence was being visited by the Governor, a band of Southern marauders, under the lead of one ROBERTSON, made a descent upon the town of Grasshopper Falls, and after plundering the same, set fire to it, burning a considerable amount of property. They then retreated to Hickory Point, where they intended to remain fortified until called upon by the main body of the "Law-and-Order" army to aid in the "wiping out" of Lawrence. The day following, Gen. LANE, who had not yet seen the Governor's proclamation, with between 50 and 100 men, happened to pass near Hickory Point, and at the unanimous demand of the citizens under him, led them to an attack upon the fortified ruffians, but having no artillery, he found himself unable to dislodge them without great loss, so withdrew, sending to Lawrence for reinforcements. LANE's messenger arrived at Lawrence on the evening of the 13th. Many wished to obey the summons at once—others were in a quandary. ROBERTSON's company would soon join the forces before Lawrence, and must be whipped then if not now. Which course should be taken? Mr. ADAMS, the friend of the Governor, and who remained in town after the departure of GEARY, privately advised many to go, and publicly sanctioned the expedition, remarking that he would go himself if he only had a horse. This decided the course of the people. They thought, for once, that they could defend their homes and friends with the approbation of high authority. A force of 120 was soon raised and marched under the command of Col. HARVEY. In the meantime, LANE received the Governor's proclamation, so withdrew from Hickory Point, and afterward disbanded his men; but this did not deter HARVEY from making an attack upon the fortified position, which he did, completely routing the enemy, killing one of their number and wounding many others. Such at least is the charge against his men. On our return we encamped five miles from the scene of action, where we were all taken prisoners that night by a detachment of United States dragoons under command of Capt. WOOD. Our forces numbered 101. No resistance was made to the troops. After being deprived of our arms a strong guard was placed around us. About this time the guide, a Pro-Slavery man by the name of [illegible], fearing that Capt. Wood might [illegible] the other party also, as intimations [illegible] to that effect, broke through the guard [illegible] of giving them warning. He was [illegible], but did not stop, at the same time crying out, "Help yourself, G—d d—n you!" At this the sentinel fired, but without effect. GRAYSON returned it, the ball taking effect in the sentinel's shoulder. Two other sentinels advanced and fired, one shot going through the heart of GRAYSON, killing him instantly. This is the only foundation for the charge of [illegible] against the Abolitionists [illegible]. The next day we were marched to Lecompton, where we were for the first week under guard of the Federal troops. We were then marched to the prison-house, where we now are, guarded by the territorial militia, nine-tenths of whom are non-residents, and intend leaving the Territory as soon as the time of their three months' enlistment under GEARY is out. A number of other prisoners have been brought in since, charged with various offences. A number also escaped from this den of horror, a few have been discharged, and one was released this morning by the Great Deliverer. Our number is now ninety-eight, eighty-seven of whom are held on the Hickory Point charge. The remaining eleven are suspected of having been engaged in feeding their starving families with bread forcibly taken from those who were endeavoring to destroy them. Time and again the Governor has said that no action should be taken concerning political offences committed previous to the issuing of his proclamation, yet more than once since has he furnished that portion of the Federal army under his command to make seizures of persons so charged. We are all held, either against this promise, or for following the advice of one supposed to speak authoritatively. And in all this time, not a *Pro-Slavery man has been arrested*, although Gov. GEARY and the U.S. Marshal cannot help but know of crimes and murders without number, committed by the leaders of that party. Even GEARY's militia, after the murdering of DAVID BUFFUM, passed through Lecompton under a black flag, the emblem of pirates, no one daring to molest them. A large portion of our number have families depending upon our exertions for support, and outstanding crops of great value going to waste, or suffering heavy loss.

We come now, at last, to speak of a subject too immediate, too vital, to admit of our passing it unnoticed, yet too full of horror to dwell upon. We allude to our treatment and condition since our confinement here, any description of which must come far short of the terrible reality. A few of our guard will ever be remembered by us with emotions of the deepest gratitude for their kindness—but the greatest portion of them are drunken, brawling demons, too vile and wicked for portrayal. Times without number have they threatened to either shoot or stab us, and not unfrequently have they attempted to carry out their base and hellish threats. Several nights have the guard amused themselves throughout their different watches by cursing us, throwing stones at the house, breaking in glass, sash, &c. Two large cannon stand planted but a few yards from our prison, and two nights has the match been swung several hours in the hands of the gunners, with orders to discharge both, heavily loaded with shot and slugs, upon us, in case our friends should come in sufficient force to avenge our wrongs. These, however, are only slight, compared with other insults and sufferings heaped upon us daily. Most of us are poorly clad, few have any bedding. Our prison is open and airy, yet small, and without surrounded with unearthly filth; within all is crawling with vermin—all—everything—mixed with misery. When youths, we listened with doubt to the dark stories of the Jersey prison ships, and the black hole of Calcutta, never dreaming that we should at last be a sad, actual part of their counterpart! More than once have we prophesied to one another that all would not leave this charnel-house alive. Our assertions have been verified. Several have been dangerously sick, one has died. His name was WM. BOWLES, and formerly from St. Charles, Mo. He labored with us nobly for our God-given rights, and it was with feelings of unutterable sorrow that we parted with him. After an illness of two days, he left his sufferings this morning at 1 o'clock. Before his death, we requested the officers of the guard to have him removed to a place of quiet. We talked and became tired, yet nothing was done. Last night all the physicians in town were sent for, and each refused to come. Dr. JOHN P. WOOD, who is also Judge of Probate and Committal Justice, could not come "because he was sick;" yet he was seen that evening, as well as the following morning, doing hard labor. Others had reasons, we know not what. Dr. BROOKS was sent for five times; but, as he was at a card-table, playing poker, he swore he "would, not leave the game to save every G—d d—d Abolitionist in the Territory." Many thanks, however, are due to Mr. Caldwell—a Pro-Slavery man, and Marshal of the town of Lecompton—for the kind aid he gave us.

The Governor paid us a visit yesterday morning, which is the third since our incarceration. We showed him young BOWLES, and told him we feared this was the beginning of an epidemic which would prove fatal to not a few. We showed him our scanty clothing. He said that the Grand Jury, which was in session all last week, would probably finish its business by night; that all against whom no bills were found would be immediately released; and that, although he was going away, and should be absent several days, yet he should leave orders that all those retained should be provided with every comfort that could be procured. But the Grand Jury has not ended its examination, and none can tell when it will. Sickness and death of the most horrid forms are in our midst; the scrapings of Pandemonium surround us; we can see nothing left us but an appeal to the last tribunal, with God as our judge, and our jury the great American people. We are willing to suffer, if necessary, for the cause of Liberty and of Kansas; but is it necessary? Will you answer to God, and let us hear your decision?

NOTE.—Of course, every prisoner whose name is here attached is not *personally* knowing to *every individual statement*; but every statement here made is known by *many* of us to be composed of actual fact, and all are satisfied of their truth. To the name of each subscriber is attached his *former* residence:

ILLINOIS.

Thomas Hankins, Dover.	Gilbert Tower, Goodall.
Aaron D. Ray, Linden.	Isaac Gray, Chicago.
Thos. Leeson, Rock Island.	Geo. Smith, Winnebago Co.
J. G. Ketcham, Bloomingt'n.	Wm. H. Gill, Elizabeth.
G. N. Neff, Bloomington.	Adam Bauer, Schuyler Co.
Absalom V. Vickers, Bath.	Wm. Cline, Peoria.
J. W. Jordan, Ogle County.	James Conley, Half-Day.
A. S. Gates, Hamilton.	Phineas Stevens, Bloom'dale
Jno. W. White, Farm Ridge.	A. M. Humphrey, Bristol.
Thomas — Aliff, Carlisle.	C. Hay, Oswego.
Jesse F. Pyle, Schuyler County.	

OHIO.

J. H. Kagi, Bristolville.	T. W. Porterfield, *an old soldier under Jackson, aged 72.*
S. Vogleseng, Hanoverton.	A. J. Payne, Cleveland.
H. H. Easter, Island County.	Wm. L. Ware, Eaton.
Edwin R. Fally, Mt. Gilead.	C. A. Sexton, Wellington.
Thos. Bowers, Chillicothe.	Edward Cottingham, Eaton.
Josiah G. Fuller, Oberlin.	Giles Smith, Delaware.
J. T. Yunker, Warsaw.	
Albert F. Barcard, Kirtland.	

IOWA.

Jacob Fisher, Jefferson Co.	G. A. Eberhart, Muscatine.
Resolved Fuller, Wiscotta.	Oliver Langworthy, Grinnell.
E. A. Jacobs, Oskaloosa.	Oliver C. Lewis, Davenport.
D. H. Montague, Davenport.	

INDIANA.

A. G. Patrick, Greencastle.	J. Sinex, Richmond.
John Lawrie, White Co.	John Ritchey, Franklin.
Samuel Dolman, Grant Co.	H. Hoover, Hunting'ton.
Wm. Updegraff, Fulton Co.	N. Griffith, Hancock Co.
W. G. Porter, Brookston.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

C. L. Preston, Worcester.	E. D. Lyman, South'mton.
L. D. Coleman, South'ton.	J. Lugrue, Springfield.
Henry Hurd, Lowell.	S. J. Pratt, Boston.
A. W. Dale, Fitchburg.	H. York, W. Brookfield.
A. C. Soley, Worcester.	A. H. Parker, Clinton.

NEW-YORK.

T. J. Dickinson, Newburg.	H. N. Bent, New-York.
G. J. Auchinvole, Buffalo.	C. C. Hyde, Hornellsville.
H. N. Dunlap, Buffalo.	A. Cutler, Monroe Co.
J. J. Howell, N. Hartford.	J. E. White, Morrisania.
Jared Carter, Saratoga.	G. H. Powers, Oneida Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

E. D. Whipple, Providence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. F. Brown, Allegheny Co.	Wm. Kerr, Cannonsburg.
Geo. R. Pinney, Rockdale.	Jos. B. Haines, Philadelphia.
Joseph J. Boyer, Coatsville.	Milton Kinzle, Lebanon.

MISSOURI.

Thos. Varner, Buchanan Co.	M. J. Mitchell, Liberty.
David Patrick, Lexington.	Jas. H. York, Buchanan Co.
N. G. C. Beyman, Cooper Co.	Joseph Hicks, Platte Co.

WISCONSIN.

C. S. Gleason, Albany.	Walter Florentine, Rock Co.
E. D. Nichols, Koskonong.	Ed. Jenkins, Spring Prairie.
Wm. Butler, Sauk Co.	

MICHIGAN.

Sam. Stewart, Detroit.	John W. Stone, Detroit.
Roswell Hutchins, Troy.	

MAINE.

F. B. Swift, Brunswick.	Thomas Bickerton, Portland.
C. H. Calkins, Hainsville.	

VERMONT.

O. M. Marsh, Woodstock.	John L. King, Brattleboro'.

CONNECTICUT.

Alonzo Crawford, Union.

How the Enslavement of Kansas Progresses.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856.

A friend reading to-day in CARLYLE, was struck with the appositeness to our present condition in Kansas, of that passage in *Past and Present* which describes the English people as in a state of enchantment, and wondering what mysterious influence confines them within unseen barriers, where all should be free. So, with some differences, does it seem to us. We come to this magnificent land—regal in beauty and prodigal in natural wealth,—exulting in the proud consciousness of individual sovereignty, and looking forward to the foundation of a State, modeled by the intelligent direction of earnest minds into the fairest form of civil government which the treasured experience of all time could perfect; and after two years of ceaseless struggle with nature and an enemy more savage than the pet tyrants of history, we find ourselves at the present time the victims of a system of fraud and force, alternately conducted by open foes and feigned friends, under which we are left in plain view of the blessings and rights which have been wrested from us, and yet as utterly prevented from their possession as though debarred by walls of crystal. Bound in the meshes of a judicial network, which pitiless hands are daily drawing closer about us, and which we are forbidden to break through by a superstitious reverence of LAW which will not allow the nation accurately to discriminate between the spirit and the form, we are able at last to realize the intense cruelty of which tyrants have always made that sacred principle their instrument and apology.

Among the unfortunate circumstances which cripple our efforts is the impending fact of a Presidential election. But for the hopes involved in [illegible], we feel that these virtues and heroism brought to the North on this [illegible] have aided us to [illegible] and achieve a durable deliverance. But while we pause the enemy acts. Daily our citizens are falling unresistingly into the hands of the tyrants, and we begin to see, in its true character, the terrible alternative which now awaits us, in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidential chair. The mail already brings us, *on the one hand*, *the ominous news* of defeat in the State elections of Indiana and Pennsylvania; while on the other we hear that Governor GEARY, in his progress southward to the Osage country, where he has gone, is seizing Free-State men on their farms, and tearing them from their families, on the bogus warrants of corrupt politicians, with a view to their incarceration in a filthy dungeon, and final trial before a tribunal of the most shameless venality, and pledged to their conviction. And, at the same time, we learn from *Lecompton* that indictments for murder are already found against nearly all of the hundred victims of legislative and gubernatorial perfidy there imprisoned, and that the inexorable fate moves sternly on which is to consign them to the doom of felons, for defence of their firesides, unless there shall be enough more of the same true men left to rescue them from that martyrdom at the price of incurring the same fate for themselves in return.

And, cruelest reflection of all, is the thought that our final subjection is effected, if at all, by the treachery of our own Northern brethren, who, rather than allow this party juggernaut to be arrested in its horrid progress, are content to cast us as victims under its wheels, and consign their own children and children's children to the same fate. And not content with this unnatural abandonment, they add insult to the injury heaped upon us, and tauntingly charge us with crime in the assertion of our constitutional rights, and accuse us of falsifying the history of our wrongs for the purpose of a wretched political effect upon the fortunes of a party whose success or failure would be no more to us than that of the Chartists or Liberals of England, were not our very rights and wrongs fatally dependent upon that failure or success.

But this is the justice of the world.

Meantime, Winter approaches and our future is unknown. Hundreds are waiting to learn the result of the "Ides of November," to determine whether to escape at once from impending ruin, or to remain, reinspired by the hopes given by FREMONT's election, and dare the famine-and-frost tyranny of one more Winter in the anticipation of relief at its close. Can it be possible that there is not enough of virtue in the North to determine the great issues now at stake in favor of the right? My God! what a fear!

In speaking of the destitution and suffering of the people here, it is just to say that the aid furnished by the East is at last beginning to be sensibly felt. The aid brought by the train of Col. ELDRIDGE, has already been made appreciable. Up to the time of its arrival the Central Committee in Kansas had not received *one dollar* from the National Committee. But it is now believed that a system of coöperation *is* established, by which it is understood that the function of the *National* Committee is to *collect* funds, and that of the *Central* Committee to *disburse* them; the former being located East where the money is, and the latter in Kansas, where the suffering is. The Central Committee is well organized and carefully worked; some change in its officers recently leaving them as follows:

Chairman—Dr. S. E. MARTIN, of Topeka.
Secretary—WM. HUTCHINSON, of Lawrence.
Treasurer—JAMES BLOOD, of Lawrence.
Executive Committee—J. M. WINCHELL, of Council City, GEO. S. HILLYER, of Grasshopper Falls, and Dr. MARTIN.
Financial Committee—JAMES BLOOD, WM. HUTCHINSON and ALFRED CURTIS, of Bloomington.
General Agent—S. W. ELDRIDGE, of Lawrence.

The Committee is composed of members *from all sections* of the Territory, and is prepared to judge accurately of affairs in each part. The places of meeting are Lawrence and Topeka, though the general office is in Lawrence. In the interim between the meetings of the whole Committee, the *Executive Committee* has the power of the whole.

With this organization, with sub-committees in all districts, it will readily be seen that through no other medium can aid be so sufficiently distributed to the different parts of Kansas as through this, if the funds necessary to this great work are only put at command of the committee. Ere the close of navigation, boxes of clothing or other aid can safely be sent to JAMES BLOOD, Leavenworth, care of SIMMONS & LEADBEATER, St. Louis, and MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth. Any direction for the *special appropriation* of property or funds, will be religiously observed.

It is well enough to state that this committee was appointed at the largest mass meeting ever held in Kansas; namely, the Topeka Convention of July 4th, 1856, and was intended to supersede and assume the duties of all previous committees and organizations till a competent Government is set in motion. Its functions are political as well as financial; in fact, are intended to cover all the needs of the Territory as *far* as can be done by a committee.

The *peace* we hear so much about in Buchanan papers, is of a most unsatisfactory character.

Mr. J. F. CUMMINGS, of Topeka, was a few days since robbed of his horse on the public road between Big Springs and Tecumseh. A murder was committed about the same time in Franklin—the circumstances not fully known. Other instances are of common occurrence.

When shall we get the *true* peace? Answer: By electing FREMONT! LITERAL.

By Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 1.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated Westport, 27th ultimo, states that Gov. GEARY had arrested several of the ringleaders of marauding parties in the vicinity of Ossawatomie.

The Grand Jury had found true bills against over 90 persons for murder in the first degree.

The Kansas Legislature is to meet at Lecompton on the second Monday in January.

Secretary Marcy in Answer to Governor Grimes, of Iowa, Demanding Protection for Iowans in Kansas.

OFFICE OF SECT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1856.

To His Excellency, James W. Grimes, Gov. of Iowa:

SIR: Your letter of date August 30th, addressed to the President, has been referred by him to this department, with instructions to reply as follows. The President regrets that you should "have been receiving letters, memorials and affidavits from former citizens of Iowa in Kansas, for a whole year, alleging that they are not protected by the United States officers in the enjoyment of their liberty and property." That your Excellency should be subjected to such an annoyance is the more painful, when we consider that you have no power to grant redress.

The state of affairs in Kansas is to be regretted deeply by all American citizens. The President is not less sensitive than you are as to the rights of the citizens in Kansas. His power, however, is only Executive and that which he is sworn to execute. It therefore becomes his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He has no power to disregard, amend or set aside laws, as unjust or unconstitutional; for to do so would be to invest him with the law-making power, to make him an absolute and irresponsible power—to make him not the President of a Republic, but the absolute Monarch of the country, a position to which the President does not aspire.

The President has hitherto been, and now is, using all the means in his power to suppress outrages in Kansas upon private rights and to sustain and enforce law and order. The difficulties in Kansas have mainly arisen from a spirit of rebellion against the constituted authorities, and a determination to resist all authority and all law; which by its general dissemination has subverted civil government and rendered the law powerless, and, by destroying the power of the law has opened a general field for rapine, murder and the whole catalogue of crimes to be committed with impunity and to go unredressed.

The President has taken every effective measure to secure to the citizens of Kansas domestic tranquillity and security against foreign aggression. The suppression of insurrectionary movements is within his power, but he cannot, and will not attempt to control traitors to their country. He will protect with the national arm all who are disposed to gather around the standard of the law and to obey its behests. The President, conscious of having performed his whole duty, is at a loss to know by what authority your Excellency claims to arraign him or to call upon him for an explanation.

Assuming that the General Government has failed to perform its duty, you assert, "that it is manifestly the right of each of the States to adopt measures to protect its former citizens." You demand again and again protection, but conclude with what seems to be the burden of all your griefs—not a demand for protection to citizens in Kansas, but a demand that the military force on the line of emigration be dispersed. The President cannot gratify you in this matter. He will not permit armed invasion from Missouri or Iowa, or any other source. Peaceful immigration he never does and never will interrupt.

The President is not disposed to except to the style of your address when you say to him "as the *Executive of Iowa I demand* for her citizens in Kansas protection in the enjoyment of their property, their liberty and their political rights," but would suggest to your Excellency that such language implies a right to enforce obedience and the power to compel it. Neither of these are intrusted to your Excellency, and the President therefore pardons to your zeal what could not be forgiven to your good breeding.

In conclusion you propose the following issue: "In the event of a non-compliance, in my view a case will clearly have arisen within the principle laid down by Mr. MADISON in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, when it will be the duty of the States to interpose to arrest the progress of the evils in that Territory."

It is not strange that a Governor, with such limited powers as are conceded by the Constitution of the United States, and conferred by the Constitution of Iowa upon him, should over-estimate himself. The doctrine that the Executive of Iowa can protect her citizens beyond its borders, or that he has any authority beyond the limits of his State, is an absurdity.

The Constitution defines the rights of all citizens of Iowa going to Kansas or elsewhere. They cannot carry *there* the laws or the protection of Iowa any more than a citizen of a slave State can carry his slaves and hold them there. When he goes to Kansas, the Constitution guarantees to him the protection of the Laws of Kansas, and all the rights which the citizens there enjoy.—Art. 4, sec. 2, Constitution of the United States.

The President, believing that a little reflection will convince your Excellency that your jurisdiction of the citizens of Iowa is confined to the limits of your own State, still feels solicitous, lest your Excellency become excited and attempt some Quixotic redress, for the real or fancied wrongs of citizens of Iowa in Kansas, and therefore invites your attention to this clause in the Constitution: Art. 1, Sec. 10: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or *engage in war*, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

Under this restriction of the Constitution, the President hopes that you will not undertake any rash or ill-considered enterprise of a warlike character without the limits of your own State, but that you will lend the influence of your example and your counsel to maintain law and order in accordance with the Constitution, and that you will become an efficient aid to him in faithfully discharging the sworn duties of his office. With high consideration,

I remain your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

To JAS. W. GRIMES, Governor of Iowa.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Reopening of the Slave-Trade—Continuation of the Argument.

From the Charleston Standard.

NO. V.

In bringing the attention of our readers to the slave-trade, as we have done for some time past, we are conscious that we discuss a subject upon which no practical issue has been presented, and we are aware that our labors are not as interesting to our readers, or as profitable to ourselves, as they might be. But this is a field in which the germs of truth must be planted. The principles of political economy, as developed by free societies, have tasked and have rewarded the labors of able men through every period of the world's history, and they are still interesting, and are still considered and discussed; but the principles of political and social science, as developed by slave society, are unregarded. Realms of truth lie buried in our experience which are unexplored. With a social nature and constitution that is destined to play an important part in the drama of national history, we are unwilling to bring to the work an intelligent perception of its requisitions. Content to live upon the literature and sentiments, we are also content to act upon the economical traditions of another society. But the time must come when we will be compelled to act upon the principles of our own, or abandon it; and, as we are not willing to abandon it, as we believe it to be in the order of a great Providence, and as we have the time and the opportunity to bestow some little labor upon this great question—the question the most momentous of the age—we do so. Our labors may not be immediately productive,—the seed time is seldom so profitable as the harvest,—but it is not as important in the great economy of life, and as our lines have fallen upon that period of our social history, it is scarcely to be considered whether we will act upon them.

We have shown that *an increase of slaves is the only condition upon which we can safely continue a constituent of the present Union*—perhaps the only condition upon which our social integrity can be preserved—and that our requisitions point us to the slave-trade. We have, also, shown that the slave-trade can occasion no injurious effects to the present vested interests of the country, and we would now show that it will occasion no disturbance to its harmony and order. It has been feared that the coming of so many wild Africans will endanger the public peace, that they will have the tendency to rise against their masters, and that masters may fail of the ability to keep them always in subjection. But, in the first place, it must be remembered that few will come who have not been trained to subjection in Africa. Even as the equal members of the wild tribes, they are accustomed to despotic authority, but all of them must be slaves before they can be sold to the slave-trader. The rude authority necessary to keep them in subjection to a barbarian master, will have sufficiently disciplined them to obedience, even if they had ever known the rights and habits of freedom. When brought here, therefore, they will have nothing to unlearn; they will be drilled, of course, to systematic labor, but it cannot happen but that their condition will be an improvement upon any they could have ever known before; and, elevated rather than compressed, they could have no natural calling to resist authority; but if so, the authority of the master is not less absolute than is the authority of the General; his requisitions are not less severe; his discipline not less stringent; the tendency to resistance in the slave cannot be greater than in the soldier; the master will be not less surely assisted by his other slaves than is the General by his other soldiers, in bringing into order a refractory individual; and if a General can keep his thousand soldiers in the field, and always in better order, than the same number of men can be kept in social life, no matter what may be the nature of his recruits, the master, also, will always be competent to the same result.

Nor is there the necessity for speculating upon a question so abundantly elucidated by experience. In the earlier history of this State, our population was more sparse. At a very early period, almost every slave was a native of Africa. The plantations were surrounded by jungles to allure and protect the fugitive. At a later period, and when there was still a preponderance of native Africans, there was an invasion of the country by a hostile enemy. Its very neighborhood was the station for the foe. Masters were hunted off; freedom was proclaimed to the slave; they were invited to plunder, and were offered protection, and yet during all the two hundred years of our experience, there has not been one concerted insurrection. The cases are rare—so rare as to be wonderful—that white men have fallen by the hands of negroes. When they were offered freedom they did not leave their home; when told to plunder, they protected those of their master; when left without masters they continued to cultivate their plantations, and of the perfect security, therefore, with which we could receive further increase to our slave population, it would seem to be the merest simplicity to doubt.

It is apprehended, however, that our population may become too dense, and that for the want of an outlet there will be a kind of social suffocation. This calamity, to say the least of it, must be a long way off. We think it clearly demonstrable that in a slave society more people can be subsisted upon the same space than in societies where all are equal. The economies of Slavery are better; provision goes further in an organized community than where it is subject to individual caprice, and more can live upon a given amount of products. The discipline of Slavery is more stringent; the laboring slave can be made to endure what would drive free men to strikes and chartist insurrections, and they can be held, therefore, to a condition of greater density than so-called freemen can hold themselves to; and yet in England and in many parts of China the population is already as dense, as ours would be if the whole population of the Southern States were crowded into South Carolina.

But suppose that slave society shall ultimately become so dense that it cannot be denser, then what must come to be the consequence? To be in that condition, it must be held so by the compression of a conterminous society. They would press against us, and we would press against them, and which would press the hardest and endure the pressure the longest? To stand up against us, they must eat as little, sleep as little, work as much, and break out into no disturbances to interrupt the course of business. Could they do it in the first place? Would they do it in the next? Would white men work to the very point of starving—to which point they would have to work in order to starve the slave—before he would turn and gorge himself upon capital? If so, then they must be under a despotism severer than Slavery. But this is a condition to which, under the forms of free society, they never could be reduced. They will drag down property long before they come to the severities of such a contest. Free labor, instead of eradicating slave labor here, will usurp and plunder capital at home, and, if capable of living in order up to free society, we can live it down. We will be stopped at no border they can throw around us. When forced to do so by the necessity for subsistence, slave labor can underwork free labor; it can produce at a point where free labor will not and cannot subsist, and there never will be, and there never can be a cordon of free States, or free people, or any kind of people, that will confine Slavery within limits that are too restricted for its comfortable existence. It is much the habit of our people to believe that the great problems of social life are to be worked out by legislation, but it is a mistake; they generally come to solution in spite of it. And we think that if Slavery only can be let alone, if it can be left free to get its supplies of labor where and whence it pleases, to go as far and no further than it has the natural ability to extend itself; to take development, not from legislative preconscription, but from the tendencies of its own nature and condition, and to come up to battle with free society whenever the rubicon of that contest may occur, that it will stand easily and magnificently triumphant, and that it will bear the hope and standards of more matured humanity on to indefinitely distant ages.

The Proposed Restoration of the Slave-Trade—Plain Talk about it.

From the Charleston Standard.

In proposing to plant the standard of reaction in the very faces of our adversaries, and to reassert and legitimate the slave-trade, we would do ourselves injustice, perhaps, if we were to leave the subject without seeming to have considered the horrors with which it is supposed to be surrounded, and which render it so offensive to the better sentiment of mankind. That there are horrors around the slave-trade, is possible, as there are horrors around every other form of exodus. When we look at the subject with a view to its painful circumstances, we see misery in emigrations to the West—ties are sundered—comforts are abandoned—pain, ills and exposure attend every step of the way. At the South, the removal generally takes place in families,—most usually in the Winter, and we have known frequent instances in which children have been born by the way, with no protection but the tent-cloth from snow and storms. There are *horrors around the slave-trade in the States*. The negroes are bought up, one by one, wherever [illegible] which are dearer to them [illegible]—they are marched, with little apparent regard for comfort to homes of which they have no knowledge, and to a life with respect to which they have no hope, but only the certainty they must ultimately be subjected to the authority and the caprice of a master upon whose sympathies they can have no claim. But of no form of exodus are there more peculiar horrors than hang around the pauper movement from Europe to America. There the poor wretch is forced into voluntary exile; he must not only suffer the severance of every tie which binds him to his friends and home, but must himself become the operator; great as are the miseries of departure, he must have suffered greater misery to compel him to incur them; the painful accumulation of years is exhausted in the payment of his passage; the interest of the shipowner is involved to allow him the smallest space and the smallest range of comfort consistent with a contract which he will never have the ability to enforce; his death is a gain to the proprietor, and while thousands die and are slided from planks into the sea with as little concern as stale meat is thrown overboard, all suffer miseries, wants and privations, which if it should ever become the interests of philanthropists to paint, would, perhaps, be the darkest spot upon the records of humanity.

While, therefore, there may be horrors in the Slave-trade we have failed to find the reason for believing that they are greater than are necessarily attendant upon any other form of human movement. On the contrary, we see the reason for believing that they will be less. Of the Slaves who start from Africa, very few leave a condition to which they can be much attached—the most, perhaps all of them, must be the slaves of a barbarian master, and if not sold to the slave-trader, must be sacrificed to grace a religious festival. The trader, also, is under obligations to extend a care and comfort which is not incurred by the emigrant contractor. The slave becomes his property, and he is pledged by the precise amount of money paid for him, to bring him safely, and by a considerable portion of his value, to bring him in health; and his interests are sufficient under ordinary circumstances, to make him adopt every means that may be necessary to that end, and though it may be true, that while the trade is not legitimated, the extraordinary profits of an illicit operation may induce a disregard of life which merits the severest reprobation of the philanthropist, we are clear in the conviction that if legalized and presented as a proper field for capital, that the slave-trade will be conducted with more humanity—with a more considerate regard for the well-being of the slave, and with less mortality than can possibly be rendered consistent with the transportation of paupers from Europe. The question is, not what has been the accidental features of the trade, but what are its essential conditions? and these, we believe, are as conservative of the well-being of the negro as the most enlightened philanthropist could require.

Nor, in fact, is even this the precise question. *The Slave-trade exists, and as long as there is a want for Slaves in the South and West it will continue. At present they are torn from houses in Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, and the question is—should they not rather be brought from Africa?* From thence they can be brought with less inhumanity than a laboring population can ever be taken from one country to another, and infinitely less than characterises the trade between the States. They come with the rupture of no preëxisting ties. They come from the depths of barbarism to the very brightest light of civilization—from destitution to abundance—from social mortality to usefulness and life, and they come to the support and advancement of our existing institutions. Coming from this source, they will exclude from market the slaves of Maryland and Virginia—they will render it incumbent upon masters there to find permanent employment for their own slaves, and defeating them of the ability to pass through profit in the domestic Slave-trade, to a profit in philanthropy, will fix those States in permanent support of Southern institutions.

Nor, in fact, if there be greater inhumanity in the foreign than in the domestic slave-trade, do we, upon present modes of reasoning, incur a share of it by opening our ports to foreign slaves? We feel relieved from any odium attached to the domestic slave-trade, because we do not engage in it ourselves. We only buy the slave from the trader, as we would buy him from a neighbor, and are not to know the means through which he comes; and, for the very same reason, we may be equally unconcerned about the horrors of the slave-trade. We have only to open our ports to foreign slaves, and the merchants of England and the North will readily incur the odium of bringing them to us. If the trade can be legitimated in the tribunals of international law, they will bring them with every consideration for their health and comfort, dictated by an enlightened perception of their interests; but if not legitimated, they will run the gauntlet of every squadron of observation that can be put upon the coast of Africa. They will bring them to us, right or wrong, as fast as we will be ready to receive them. And the capital and enterprise of England and the North, finding profitable employment in this business, it is not improbable that both people will come to look upon it with indulgence, and, ceasing to war against the trade, may cease to war against the institution. *So long, therefore, as Slavery is right, and it is right to buy and sell slaves, there is no wrong in the foreign slave-trade, and every consideration of policy is in favor of it*; but if it be wrong—if it have no vitality and no inheritance, but is to be tolerated only until it can be laid aside—*then every act of sale or purchase is a wrong.* It may be difficult to see how even the introduction of a slave can give us the right to hold him, if he be the member of a race which has a native right to freedom; but admitting this, it can confer no right to sell him, much less can the inheritance of a slave by one person confer the right upon another to buy and hold him. At last we have to meet the question face to face. We must determine that, in the nature of things, there may be unequal races; that, in the nature of things, such unequal races may coexist; that it is right, to promote as well as perpetuate such coexistence; and so determining, *we must be as ready to take the slave from Africa as from any other section of our own country, and be influenced in our choice by a simple consideration of its policy.*

Strong and Sensible Talk about Disunion from a Southern Paper.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

Nothing can be plainer than that the idea of disunion has taken complete possession of WISE to the exclusion or confusion of all his other ideas. It has turned his head and his heart. He is as full of disunionism as an adder is full of poison, or as a demon is full of malice. He is raving mad with it, and bites not only everybody who comes in his way, but everybody whom he can overtake. He goes about diffusing and infusing his infernal venom. Disunion is obviously the great, absorbing and sovereign purpose of his life. It is the spring and spirit of all his thoughts and visions. Though not, perhaps, like his coadjutor BROOKS, a disunionist from the time he could think, he is now one with all the vengeance in his soul. He has dedicated his whole heart and strength to the infamous task of dissolving the Union. He has enlisted against the Union for the war. He is a disunionist out and out. He yearns for dissolution not simply as a remedy for insufferable evils or as a vindication of outraged honor and justice, but as a substantive, inherent good. He is in favor of disunion for its own sake. He has taken the scheme as such to his bosom, and he will never relinquish it until he relinquishes his life.

This at all events is his present feeling and determination. He is at least a rooted disunionist in his own estimation. He admits by clear implication that so far as disunion is concerned the only difference between the election of BUCHANAN and that of FREMONT *is one of time.* While he urges in season and out of season and in every conceivable shape that the election of FREMONT would at once precipitate the catastrophe of dissolution, he claims only that the election of BUCHANAN would give a *respite* to the nation, not a deliverance. He prefers a temporary breathing spell to an immediate crisis, and therefore prefers BUCHANAN to FREMONT. But if the scheme of dissolution were perfectly ripe for enforcement, who believes that WISE would halt short of its consummation? If its success were assured beyond a rational doubt, who fancies that his wind would fail him this side the goal of his mad ambition?

There is devilish method in his madness. *The attempt to dissolve the Union upon the bare election of Fremont would prove a contemptible abortion. It would be crushed in the bud, and Wise knows it.* The election of FREMONT by its very indignity would blast the scheme of dissolution. It would stimulate it into premature development and explode it. Hence WISE and the more wary of his confederates deprecate the election of FREMONT. They denounce and execrate that contingency wholly out of tenderness for their pet scheme of disunion. And they desire and plead for the election of BUCHANAN out of the same watchful tenderness. *They know that Buchanan, if President at all, will be their President, and that his Administration, if it exist, will be their facile machine.* And they know full well that an uncontrolled and unchallenged mastery of the Federal Administration for four years longer will perfect the minutest parts of their grand scheme of dissolution, and enable them to superintend its execution from the centre and heart of the Government. And therefore they long and struggle for such mastery with the energy of fiends.

The disunionists have made wonderful strides under the Pierce Administration—they have astonished themselves as well as the nation—but there are still some stubborn patriots in the high places of the government and elsewhere whom it would be dangerous to encounter. They have indeed accomplished wonders in the last four years, but they have not acquired full possession of the Government or thoroughly hoodwinked and demoralized the masses of the South. They are not yet quite ready to strike the blow they meditate. *But they think they can get ready under Buchanan, and strike it effectually whenever they please. This is unquestionably the faith and object of the Democratic leaders of the South.* It is the plain and necessary import of their language and acts. They so vehemently advocate the election of BUCHANAN not as a means of averting the dissolution of the Union, but as the surest and safest means of effecting it. They so fiercely oppose the election of FREMONT not as the signal of actual dissolution, but as the signal of a premature and abortive attempt at it. FREMONT's election would force them in sheer consistence to strike, and the public mind is not ready to be struck. This is manifestly the real significance of the position and bearing of the Southern Democratic leaders. It is especially the meaning of the position and bearing of Governor WISE. It is treason of the deepest dye. It is open, unblushing treason.

[illegible] of the Union to vote for [illegible] the possibility of FREMONT's election [illegible] nothing, a vote deliberately for disunion [illegible] apology for it. The stale and shallow [illegible] of defeating FREMONT has vanished into [illegible]. FREMONT is already defeated. His election is [illegible] possible as the Pope's or the Devil's. It is [illegible] of the question. [illegible] tremble longer at this bugbear, and none but [illegible] will seek to make others tremble at it. The [illegible] has disappeared, leaving the real monster clear in the pathway. DISUNIONISM, grown strong and bold by the late fostering influence of the Government, for the first time in the history of the nation, rears its hideous, unclothed form before us, and insolently demands the Government for itself. The true and only question for the American people to determine is, SHALL THIS MONSTER, OR TREASON, HAVE THE GOVERNMENT OR NOT? The issue is no longer triangular, but direct and unmistakable. There is no denying or evading it. The choice is simply between the Union now and forever, and prospective but inevitable dissolution.

Another Disunion Pledge—Letter from T. L. Clingman.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Friday, Oct. 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: When I was last in your town I stated to you and your friends that though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the next Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after that event, provided FREMONT should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say, that if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day probably as could be selected after the result is known, and preparation made, and still would precede by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the Black Republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would as soon stand on as in that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord CORNWALLIS (a man well qualified to express a correct opinion) pronounced "the most rebellious county in America."

Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justice of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, we have organized State Sovereignties to act at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things which may possibly occur, would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance; for any free white American might well refuse to be so degraded as to become the slave of the negro-worshiping Abolitionists.

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their equality as men, and communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tea tax, because its imposition was an assertion of the right of the British Government to rule them. That Government was controlled by a body of manly, high-toned men; and yet our ancestors refused to accept even them for masters. But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as FREMONT's would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion of our energies, but *they might receive swift attention from our Committees of Vigilance until the State Government could take the necessary steps to secure tranquillity.* A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South. The idea thrown out in some quarters, however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the new Administration, is an absurdity. *We should thereby not only deprive ourselves of the benefit of a Government which we are bound to support*, but we should assume the contemptible attitude of the Asiatic, who unresistingly and in sullen silence submits to oppression and torture.

Equally preposterous is the idea [illegible] in the North, that we are threatening to revolt against the Government. Those that have stood by the Constitution are entitled to hold the organization of the Government. It was decided by the Parliament that JAMES II., by violating the Constitution, had abdicated the Government, and left the throne vacant. So those States that refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New-York and others stay out of it, and at the same time lose the use of Southern freights for their ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with us is placed on the footing common between foreign and hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed in their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of Southern slavery, then let them, *by force of arms, get back into the Union if they can.*

With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say that we ought to wait for an overt act, and in the mean time allow our enemies to take possession of the Government, and obtain the control of the Army, Navy and Treasury, they exhibit the height of fatuity. When an enemy, after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciations, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that at the proper time a line of policy and action can be indicated, which, without any real sacrifice, will protect the South and its institutions, both social and political. At present it is only necessary for every true man to hold himself ready to act, should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their domination when they have conquered us in battle and slain our fighting men. Should the necessity arise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. WM. PHIFER, R. P. WARING, DAVID PARKS and others, Charlotte, N. C.

About Disunion—Difference of Opinion.

From the Charleston Standard.

Rev. Mr. HEMPHILL, one of the editors of the Due West *Telescope*, has become involved in a political controversy of some interest. He proposed some time ago that if FREMONT should be elected, to try him awhile at any rate before striking out in a confederacy. Of this article the *Carolina Times* took notice, and mentioned it as evidence that at least there was one man in South Carolina who was willing to try Mr. FREMONT. In rejoinder, Mr. HEMPHILL asks if we are ready for disunion? Should it occur, he says liberty will be destroyed, commerce crippled, improvement checked, religion paralyzed, and civil war will waste the country. He further says that the Democrats of the North who now fight for us, will then fight against us—that in the event of dissolution we will have no factories, no foundries, powder mills or shops, and that the City of New-York alone could whip South Carolina—that we have no money to carry on the war, and while it required ten millions to start the war with Mexico, Major WARREN D. WILKES could only get $5,000 with which to start against Kansas, and in the end he says that he will stand by the Union, we will stand by the friends at the North that stand by us; and we will even stick to the Abolitionists, and if we fight them, we will fight in the Union and not out of it.

The Demands of Slavery—Central America.

From the Charleston Standard.

From a letter written by the Kansas correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES which is also published in another column, it will be seen that Col. TITUS has been solicited, or is reported to have been solicited, to lend his enterprise and arms to Central America. This may not be true, and if true, he may have no intention of compliance with such solicitation; but it is plausible, at least, and it opens up a very serious *subject of consideration to the Southern States. Slavery will have a home, there can be no reasonable doubt about it, where it can certainly exercise the functions of self-government.* It has the domain for a splendid home in these Southern States, but it will not be so cribbed, coffined and confined within the dominion of a stronger power. Patriotism will not continually fight for Kansas without the means of holding Kansas. Enterprise will not continually struggle for a sphere without the certainty of attaining it. Disheartened by a condition which condemns them to inequality, and checked in every enterprise by the want of labor, the people of our Southern States must quit the field in thousands for a land where they will have the political ability to control their fortunes. Give to Slavery in the Southern States the functions of self-government, or give it labor; let it have independence out of the Union, *or the security of protection and advancement in it, and it will be permanent as the hills*; but it must shrink from its present position as soon as it shall lose the hope of defending it, and some other State will rise and be the standard-bearer of the institution. Slavery will not permit her fortunes to be permanently associated with the fortunes of a minority of this Republic, but it will leave, and take the best men of the country with it. The exodus will be painful, but it will be imperative, and it would be well for men to consider the means of obviating such calamity. Under these circumstances, it is incumbent upon us of the South, who should sustain Slavery here, *to give it independence or the Slave-trade.* The other Southern State that takes a position, if independent, and opens up the slave-trade, will not only take the lead, but will take the strength of the Southern States to help to keep it.

Pro-Slavery Anticipations of the Election.

From the [illegible] (S. C.) Advertiser.

So far as may now be judged, from general indications throughout the country, BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will be elected President and Vice-President of the United States for the next four years. Their Cabinet will, of course, be Democratic to the core, and their Administration signalized by the maintenance of their party's creed with all the means available for that end. The next Congress, too, it is now sufficiently ascertained, will be Democratic, by a considerable majority.

If these things be thus, disunion would seem to be at present not only impracticable, but undesirable. Little as many of us may see to hope for in the success of even a strong Democratic Administration, yet all are at least willing to await the results, and to profit by its triumphs, if possibly the Confederacy may be rescued from disruption thereby.

We confess to being among those who look with hope, aye, with confidence, to the Buchanan term. We do so, *because it is the Democracy of the country that will guide the measures of that term, and because*

...we believe that the term [illegible] for we cannot realize that [illegible] century, and under our free institutions [illegible] political struggle like this can [illegible] than favorably for the cause of [illegible].

[illegible] Views of Slavery South.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, at the recent session at Shepherdstown, concurred unanimously in adopting the following report of a Committee on the subject of Slavery:

The Synod of Virginia agree in sentiment with the Synod of Mississippi that the agitation of the subject of Slavery in the Church, and it may be added in the State, has been productive of great evil. In our judgment this agitation is not only calculated to alienate the North from the South; but it also threatens, to some extent, with the Southern Ministry in the discharge of their duties to the colored population. It tends to render the condition of our slaves more undesirable by leading to the enactment of more rigorous laws by our Legislature, both with respect to their liberty and religious instruction. It is true that the discussion of the subject has been productive of good by inducing a thorough investigation of the principles essentially involved in the relation of master and slave.

We have reason to believe that one result of this discussion in our branch of the church has been a general concurrence in the opinion that slaveholding is not a sin *per se*—a principle that lies at the foundation of the creed of Northern abolitionists. Our General Assembly, in its action on the subject of Slavery, has virtually repudiated the idea that slaveholding is essentially sinful. We attribute this result, in some measure, to the discussion of the question in that body. We believe also that this discussion has contributed to give our Northern brethren more correct views of the system of Slavery as it exists among us—that by the statement of facts by Southern delegates, many have had their prejudices removed, and are disposed to leave the subject where it should always have been left, with those who have the power to regulate it.

But, notwithstanding much good may thus have resulted from this discussion, the Synod of Virginia is fully persuaded that the evils flowing from this agitation have counterbalanced all the good effects incidental to it. We believe that nothing but harm can come from any future agitation of the Slavery question. We believe, also, that there are but few comparatively in our church who desire the introduction of the subject into the General Assembly. The great body of our Northern ministers and churches are satisfied that the Assembly has gone as far as it could, constitutionally, and that the reiteration of past declarations of sentiment is both unnecessary and inexpedient. There are, doubtless, Presbyteries in certain portions of the country, which, in consequence of an outside influence, either political or ecclesiastical, brought to bear upon them, may wish further action on the part of the Assembly. But they constitute a very small portion of the church. In the present state of public feeling on the general subject, no church that has a Northern connection can be entirely exempt from persons who will desire to speak upon it whenever an opportunity is presented.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the General Assembly has never, either directly or indirectly, indorsed Abolition principles, and as we are convinced that the desire to agitate this vexed question in an ecclesiastical judicature is confined to a small number of individuals in our connection, your Committee think that no action on the part of the Southern Synod is at present called for. At the same time we would say that if a different state of things from that we believe now exists should occur, and if the General Assembly of our Church should hereafter adopt a course involving our constitutional rights, we shall be prepared to unite with our brethren North and South in adopting such measures as Divine Providence and our best judgments, enlightened by the truth and spirit of God, may indicate in the premises.

Your Committee recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of the Synod no necessity exists in the present state of the Church for further action on the part of the Southern Synod.

2. *Resolved*, That the stated Clerk of the Synod be directed to forward a copy of this minute to the stated Clerk of the Synod of Mississippi as expressive of the views of this body.

Slavery to be Carried to Oregon—Letter from Dr. Bushnell.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Bushnell, to a gentleman in Hartford, dated California, Sept. 18:

"A new thing is just now coming to light which our friends at the East must look at, viz: the turning Oregon into a Slave State. More than half the people are from Missouri. The leaders are at work to get off the Proviso, or to get the Territory admitted as a State in the understanding that they will take it off themselves. They have 640 acres of land each, and cannot cultivate any but a small portion, without slaves. They are talking actively and watching their chance. As soon as Kansas becomes a Slave State, they will strike; and you may rely upon it, from what I hear, that both Oregon and Utah will, in that event, go for Slavery, when the question will immediately return for reconsideration here.

The presses in Oregon are now in the Slave interest. If any should dare to speak in the Free-State interest, they will be crushed as in Kansas, and the Free-State men will be driven out. All the Border-Ruffian practices will be renewed here. It is a great wonder to me here, seeing the great power of the Southern leaders, and the fact that Slave-labor could be employed to so great an advantage in the mines, that Slavery was not established here at the beginning. Indeed I suppose that as much credit in this matter is due to Fremont as to any other person, and probably more. What a glory will finally cover that name, if now he is successful and makes a successful issue of a four years administration, delivering his country from its present crisis of terror, and turning back forever the progress of this barbaric institution—all the greater, that he is himself a son of South Carolina. It will be the greatest honor indeed that ever came upon the State of South Carolina, and will be so considered.

Do not understand me to be anxious, lest on a reconsideration of the question of Slavery here, it will be introduced. There are too many hard working free men in the mines to suffer any such thing. The day is gone by; they will not vote to bring in gangs of negroes and put themselves in the dishonorable class of labor with them. And yet there are multitudes here, who are wishing for just this thing."

The Reopening of the Slave Trade.

From the Carolina Times, Oct. 27.

The decree which has recently been issued by Gen. Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, reestablishing the institution of Slavery, and inviting the importation of negroes, is now attracting much attention.

For our own part we were highly pleased with the decree, for we are decidedly in favor of reopening the slave trade, in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slaveholder.

We regard the course pursued by General Walker as not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the Southern States, and we believe that they will sustain him in the position he assumed.

Hoping and believing that the confederacy now known as the United States of North America will soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of General Walker as that of a statesman, and we hope the day is not far distant when Central America, embracing the Island of Cuba, will form part of the Southern confederacy.

The Presidency a Humbug.

From the Charleston Mercury.

With reference to a permanent structure of Government, the Presidency is an *unnatural excrescence* upon our system of a Confederacy of States. From the close of the Administration of Washington to the present time, it has been the centre and source of bitter controversy among the entire people of the country. It has been a source of hateful union among the States, who, without this bond, might possibly have lived in peace. They have many great points of union, many grand sources of sympathy. But the Presidency has never failed to stir up every element of discord, to bring into fierce contest all the armies of the spoilers, and to make itself a representative of all the plundering and contentious principles that had open or covert existence in the Confederacy.

Believing, therefore, that this mighty element of discord, of corruption, and of centralization, might be perfectly well dispensed with, as far as the just and efficient operations of the Government are concerned, we would propose that, in a *Southern Confederation*, the Presidency should be dispensed with. It is not necessary for any legitimate action of a confederate Government. It is absurd to suppose that it is necessary to the sanction of the laws of such a Government, and equally absurd to suppose it necessary for the conduct of its relations with foreign powers. All these matters are easily arranged, and the change would not produce even a passing shock in the progress of events. We might gain a great good without incurring the least reasonable chance of a small evil.

One of the Chivalry.

Col. Wilkes, one of the chivalry of South Carolina, who went to Kansas for the purpose of aiding the "popular sovereignty" of that Territory to establish Slavery there, went home suddenly in considerable disgust and more disgrace. It was stated in the Charleston *Standard* that he had taken with him sundry funds belonging to other people. In consequence of this report he has published the following request that he may be duly white-washed and restored to the affections of the chivalry:—

Messrs. Editors:—I desire, through your paper, to request his Excellency, J. H. Adams, Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. P. S. Brooks, Hon. James Simons, Hon. J. T. Sloan, Gen. Lewis, M. Ayer, Jr., and Gen. A. C. Jones, to permit me to appear before them on Tuesday evening, the 4th day of November, at Hunt's Hotel, in Columbia, and exhibit to them the papers connected with my late mission to Kansas. I hope that I am not asking too much of the above named gentlemen in making this request. In Kansas I felt proud of the honor of my State, in all respects, [illegible] and the confidence reposed in them, [illegible] that Territory, was zealous [illegible]. The [illegible], however, [illegible] and I ask the above named honorable gentlemen to sit in judgment upon me, and if I have acted honorably, to say so; if dishonorably, then to publish it to the people of the State, and put a lash in the hands of all honest men to drive me from her bosom. Respectfully,

WARREN D. WILKES.

Anderson C. H., Oct. 28, 1856.

The Hydra-Headed Democracy.—It is an actual fact that in Pennsylvania and Ohio the Buchanan men on the eve of the recent elections in those two great States openly electioneered for the Abolition vote on the ground that their party is far more an Abolition party than the Black Republicans. Yes, they actually go to the length of assailing the Black Republicans, the Abolitionists, the Fremonters, as being too friendly to Slavery and of electioneering for themselves upon the pretense that they will withstand the Black Republican efforts in favor of Slavery. They pass themselves off upon the Northern masses as the only simon-pure Abolitionists in the country, and cry aloud for the election of Mr. Buchanan as the very consummation of the highest Abolition hopes and aspirations.

Isn't all this a beautiful spectacle for the contemplation of Southern men?—*Savannah Republican.*

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Brazilian Independence Day—Orderly Conduct of the People—Interesting News from Buenos Ayres.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1856.

The anniversary of Brazil's Independence was celebrated on the 7th inst. with unusual pomp and ceremony. The cholera having prevented a celebration last year, an extra amount of patriotism was displayed this. A large two-story stand was erected in Palace-square, from which the many-colored masses were treated to speeches and music. A grand procession of the Imperial family and members of the Government and other officials moved through the usual streets. National salutes were fired from the forts and all Brazilian men-of-war, and from the flag-ships of foreign nations having national vessels in the harbor. At night there was a general illumination throughout the city and at Nitheroy. The stand in the palace-square was a blaze of light, there being three thousand jets of gas pouring out of it. The churches and convents were handsomely illuminated, and the bonfires on Signal Hill put that eminence in apparent total conflagration. At times the air was most ablaze with exploding rockets. Not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion.

The order that prevails on these days of public demonstration is very remarkable, and is greatly in contrast with what we would see under the same circumstances in the United States. Here is a city of at least 300,000, and the anniversary of their national independence is celebrated without drunkenness or fighting, or the least disorder. There are plenty of grog-shops where cheap intoxicating liquors can be bought, but these Brazilians and Portuguese do not get drunk.

Commercially we have nothing of special interest. Coffee is going forward to the States quite freely, but with only a fair prospect of getting a new dollar for an old one. The market is well supplied with American vessels.

There is only one American man-of-war in the harbor, the *Savannah*, and it is said her crew is in a high state of discontent at being kept so long after the expiration of their three-year enlistment. Being nobody but sailors, they will have to take it out in grumbling; and besides, as "Uncle Sam" cannot be sued, or action for false imprisonment can't be made to stick, "Poor Jack," say the dear public, and the cellars in Water-street echo "Jack."

We have news from Buenos Ayres to the 1st inst., and from Montevideo to the 4th.

The people of the Banda Orientale continue in a bad way financially, the monthly expenses of Government exceeding their income by forty thousand dollars. The country is now in debt one hundred million dollars, but as it is not on interest the people are not particularly distressed about it. Business is very dull.

A cloud is gathering over Buenos Ayres. The Argentine Republic is determined that Buenos Ayres shall return to her allegiance to the confederation. How this is to be brought about, is the great question; whether peaceably or with bloodshed. It is to be hoped wise counselors will devise a plan by which it may be effected without the further shedding of blood. If personal considerations can be made to give way to the good of the country, then the union will be consummated peaceably.

But Urquiza is obnoxious to the Buenos Ayreans, and at the same time he is greatly beloved by the people of the Argentine Republic. He is an able general, and has proved himself a good President, and the Argentines can see no good reason why he should be set aside to gratify the prejudices or the malice of the Porteños.

Business is very fair at Buenos Ayres. S.

Interesting from Havana.

PREPARATIONS TO INVADE MEXICO—THE SCHEME FOR ANNEXING THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO SPAIN PROGRESSING—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

Our worthy Captain-General has put his troops intended for Mexico into their field-service dress, and part of them have been reviewed in front of the palace. They look like men who, if well led, would have no wounds in the rear. If they go down, as it now seems fully determined to send a force of five or six thousand men, there will be several missing I think from the ranks.

The brig-of-war *Habanero* left this port yesterday morning, as it is represented, for the purpose of taking down a messenger and arms to the Spanish Consul-General and *Chargé* near the Dominican Republic, for the purpose of compelling annexation to the domain of the Spanish Crown. There has been much said and written of this extraordinary movement, designed and nearly consummated by a man who is not remarkable for intelligence, but has qualities of cunning and duplicity quite as useful for the iniquity which he perpetrates in his official capacity, against the peace and prosperity of that people, while treating with gross indignity the Government of the United States, by presuming to interfere in their political association and commercial relations with that Government.

On the departure of the *Crescent City* last trip for New-Orleans, a man who was pilot of the ship for the Belize, was taken off, for reason of indebtedness in non-fulfillment of a contract for cigars. After going before a tribunal, he has concluded to receive and pay for the goods. It will not warrant excitement and will not turn out an outrage for the benefit of letter-writers or politicians.

Our journals say, in regard to the progress of Walker,—news from Nicaragua is too ridiculous for belief—that the accounts come very confusedly, and are not reliable. This may be, but I was told by a Catholic priest, a few days since, who had seen Walker in that country, that no Christian could visit Nicaragua without learning, practically, the advantage to the country which had been induced by the action of that chief and his troops. It is policy, if possible, to have the battles for *Cuba* fought in Central America—but the last one does not seem very favorable.

Our business is improving, although the weather has resumed its bad features, for our general industry vessels are getting more abundant; freights are declining, and the inducement for buying sugars is strengthened. Exchanges are a drawback, having further declined; New-York, 8 to 8½ discount; New-Orleans, 6 to 7 do.; London, 4 to 4½ premium.

The health of Havana is good, although upon the water there is now and then a case of fever. There is no more shadow upon our path, and the *morals* of the people is sound. The vegetables in this vicinity, upon which Havana depends, are nearly all decayed in the ground, owing to the damp weather.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Depredations of Robbers—Secret Circular of the Priests against the Government—Revolution Suppressed in Sonora—Withdrawal of the Spanish Embassy—A British Fleet expected at Vera Cruz.

We have received our files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 15th ult.

General Salas had been arrested in Mexico. A great number of arrests took place on the 14th, and a stage-coach, which had left Mexico, was ordered back, and the travelers brought in the presence of the Governor.

The town of Huetjosingo had been attacked lately, by a party of robbers, who carried away the municipal funds and wounded the alcade.

The *Interes General*, of Puebla gives an account of a band of robbers, numbering 200, headed by a Col. Patron, who were making depredations of all kinds, such as robbing, assassinating and laying waste the populations "in the name of the Church." They had lately been operating in the vicinity of Tepeojuma. The Government had taken active and effective steps to put a stop to the depredations of these robbers and bring them to justice. Four hundred men, under the command of General Moreno, were under orders to proceed against the robbers.

The following circular has been secretly circulated in the Capital:

"*Attention, Mexicans! Alarm to you!* Do you not see with astonishment how the tyrannical government of Comonfort has [illegible] of San Francisco, only to seize on the property of the Church, to insult our religion, and to profane those sacred buildings that would have [illegible] by Mariano Arizcorreta and Pedro Calvin.

Mexicans! Rather die than allow the destruction of our religion. Eternal hatred to the tyrants! May the curse of God fall on these men of nefarious memory!—on these sacrilegious thieves! May the curse of God and mankind fall on all the *Puros!* Long live the Church!

Mexicans Alert! That the party called *Puro* want to exterminate our religion—the religion of our fathers. The measures taken by them show it plainly to us. United take up arms! have courage! and you will triumph over the impious. Death to these nefarious assassins, cowards, sacrilegious thieves of the clergy's property.

Mexicans! do not let yourselves be led into error any longer by these scoundrels without honor, which on one side flatter you with banquets, and on the other load you with taxes to mitigate the hunger that devours them and to enrich themselves with the sweat of your labor. It is time for you to know your rights! when the people want to be free, truly free, nobody can stop them. Leave your homes, fight, and you will make the happiness of our poor country.

Long live Religion! death to Comonfort and his followers! death to Baz and his myrmidons! down with the Congress!"

Late news from Sonora announces the successes of the Government forces over the Gandaras. The town of Guaymas had been deserted by the Revolutionists and reoccupied by the forces of the Government. There had been an action between the two parties on the plain of Dolores and many of the Revolutionists taken prisoners.

It is said that, in consequence of certain instructions received by the last English packet, the Spanish Minister, Don Santos Alvarez, has ceased to exercise his functions. The Secretary of the Legation, in the meantime, will discharge the duties of the office as Chargé.

The *Mexican Extraordinary* says: Another attempt has been made at revolution by a party of men, headed by a man named Calderon, at Calchicomula, in the State of Puebla. As has been the fate of all the enemies of the present Government, Calderon's scheme met with an inglorious end. He has been routed and his forces completely put to flight by the forces of the Republic. Several persons were taken prisoners; Don Jose Gusto Goiffre, Don Manuel Tagle, Don Francisco Armora, Don Vicente Calderon, and one other person. The plan of Calderon was to proclaim the *Bases Organicas* and Don Romulo de la Vega, President. This is the sixth miserable failure of the reactionists to create a revolution in the State of Puebla.

In relation to the difficulty between Great Britain and Mexico the *Extraordinary* of the 15th October, says:

We have received letters from Vera Cruz setting forth the fear which is entertained there that the British fleet will soon make its appearance off San Juan de Ulua. The papers have also caught the swelling breeze and the conjecture seems to be getting general. Something like a month ago we said such an advent might be expected. No one here can possibly form a correct opinion on the subject. Thus far the orders of Admiral Fanshaw are unknown in Mexico and the chances are at least even the last of next week will see a hostile fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz. The chances, we say, *are about equal for further diplomatic* parley or for immediate action.

The War in Northern Mexico.

PREPARATIONS TO BOMBARD CAMARGO—DEATH OF JOHN S. EDMONSON.

Vidaurri has been making some stir in Northern Mexico. At the commencement of this month he resumed active operations, and marched against Mier, into which place he entered without opposition, and secured a considerable quantity of war material. The next movement of Vidaurri was directed against Camargo, situated about three miles from Rio Grande City, on the opposite side of the river, and defended by about 1,200 Mexicans, under Garza. Vidaurri's army numbered some 3,000 men, some of whom were Americans. The troops of the contending forces were scattered up and down the river, and on the 10th of October the ball was fairly opened by some severe skirmishes. These continued during that day and the next without any decisive success on either side. On the 12th Vidaurri sent a dispatch to Gen. Garza informing him that unless he surrendered the town immediately, he should commence to bombard it. Garza in reply invited Vidaurri to "pitch in," and proceeded at once to fortify himself. Thus matters stood according to our latest advices. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande City. In that place a personal difficulty had arisen between Capt. John S. Edmonson, of New-Orleans, and Mr. Andrew Wright, of Victoria, which resulted in the death of both parties. They had been all day on the 16th in Camargo, and at night crossed the river and entered a drinking-house in Rio Grande City. A dispute arose between them, when, suddenly, Wright drew a revolver and shot Edmonson through the side. Capt. E. grasped his revolver, and with unerring aim shot Wright through the breast. Both parties expired almost immediately.

The Position of the American Celt.

No. 102 Nassau-street, New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Editor: In your paper of this morning it is stated—"Mr. Darcy McGee, and his paper, the *American Celt*, are out for Fremont." As many persons see the Times who do not see my paper, do me the favor to say in your next, that the *American Celt* is not out for either candidate. We have indeed heartily resisted and denounced the virulent and unscrupulous methods by which Col. Fremont has been opposed; we have given side by side Democratic and Republican platforms and documents to aid and assist our readers in an intelligent choice of candidates; but beyond that mark, we have *not*, in the present temper of the American mind towards "foreigners," thought it our duty to advance. I have the honor, to be, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DARCY McGEE.

Spicy Correspondence between Mayor Wood and Robert J. Dillon.

The following correspondence is in tolerably plain English, and needs no explanation:

FERNANDO WOOD TO ROBERT J. DILLON.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Sir: I find in the New-York *Tribune* of this morning what purports to be a speech made by you at a meeting of those opposed to my election, held at the Astor House last Thursday evening. In that speech the following reference is made to myself, and I now call your attention to it to ask whether you used the language referred to on that occasion:

"The speaker (yourself) reviewed the promises and performances of Wood while Mayor, and said that with the most flattering prospects before him had he done right, the innate evil of the man caused him to ally himself with every species of fraud and corruption. Had he performed a tithe of his promises, the people would have forgiven his dealings with Marvine, his partner and have reelected him by acclamation. But he had chosen his course, and, intrenching himself behind an almost impregnable fortress of knavery, set public opinion at defiance."

Your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD.

R. J. Dillon, Esq.

ROBERT J. DILLON TO FERNANDO WOOD.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 1, 1856.

Sir: I have this evening received your note of to-day, requesting to know whether I used the language in regard to yourself, as reported in the *Tribune* this morning to have been uttered by me at a meeting of gentlemen at the Astor House.

At the time I received your note, I was engaged in reading the *Evening Post*, containing the article from the *Tribune*, to which you call my attention, and was not aware till then that any public report of that meeting had been made. It was a private meeting of citizens, of all parties, delegates from several organizations who met together for the purpose of consulting upon the best means of *defeating* your reelection, which was agreed upon by all hands to be a public danger and disgrace. Although the meeting was private, and its sayings were not intended for publication, and should not, therefore, have been reported, yet *I hold myself responsible* for any language I shall use whether at a public or a private assemblage.

At the several meetings at the Astor House, I spoke but once, and then rose with no intention of saying anything about you, but simply for the object of stopping the current of wholesale laudation of Mr. Whiting coming from two or three gentlemen in the room, and of exposing his shallow claims upon the confidence of the people and the charlatanry of his opposition to you. In the course of my remarks upon the utterly loose, impracticable and exploded theory of municipal government which Mr. Whiting, in his speech at the Academy, seemed to approve, I took occasion to contrast his views with yours on that subject, and said many things which, from the tenor of your note, it is not now necessary to repeat. I was then driven to state, in a very general way, why nevertheless I was opposed to your election.

I intended to say, and I believe I did say, that you, as a public man, were utterly unscrupulous, and that in gaining or retaining power you were determined to rely upon the fraud and corruption of the City, rather than upon its virtue and integrity—that this conviction of your character had forced itself upon my mind by slow degrees and with extreme regret—and that when I saw your bold and reckless attempt to obtain $200,000 from the Public Treasury, without the shadow of legality to sustain it, under the pretence of friendship for the Central Park, but really with the object of abusing the public patronage of its expenditure for your own political ends, I deem it my duty as a citizen to show you to be so utterly unscrupulous that you should not again be intrusted with political power. I have, therefore, in reply to your note, to state that without being able to recall my exact language, I have said enough to show you the spirit and substance of my remarks, for which I hold myself responsible. I beg leave to add the citizens who met at the Astor House have done their duty. Composed of all parties, they conscientiously examined the strength of every organization [illegible] candidate to the majority opposed to you, and have deliberately [illegible] Whiting and Mr. [illegible] cannot possibly be elected; that votes thrown for them will therefore be thrown away, and that the two strongest organizations are those of Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]. Every citizen, therefore, on the day of election, must determine for himself which of those two gentlemen will poll the largest vote, and vote accordingly. If the public sentiment be concentrated upon either of them, you will be easily defeated, to the joy and relief of a vast majority of our population. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. DILLON.

Hon. Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Solid and Substantial Falsehoods.

The *Express* contains a notice of Mr. Beecher's sermon on Sunday evening, which is in perfect keeping with the general course of that paper. That the thousands who were present and heard that sermon,—one of the noblest and most truly religious discourses ever pronounced from an American pulpit,—may have an opportunity of appreciating the ability and veracity of that sheet, we copy from the report as follows:

"Having opened the meeting as usual, with prayer and singing, Mr. Beecher proceeded to address his congregation. Our reporter was unable to hear the text, but understood the preacher to commence his discourse by a direct reference to Slavery, which he called a curse to the free institutions of this Republic. He declared it to be the duty of all Christian men who loved the land of their birth, to blot that evil from its soil. The end of Slavery was near at hand, and the work of its destruction would shortly be accomplished. The means, of course, were to be *the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency of the United States.* [*Applause*, which a person apparently in authority vainly endeavored to suppress.] Mr. Beecher urged his congregation to do their duty at the polls on Tuesday next; and this duty he declared was, *to vote the clean Republican Ticket.* [*Applause.*] He pronounced it every man's duty to combat the curse of Slavery, and as the extinction of Slavery could only be accomplished by *Fremont's election*, therefore, it was a solemn duty, which should be considered a peculiar privilege, for every voter to go to the polls on Tuesday, and deposit his vote for *John C. Fremont and Wm. Dayton.* Slavery was denounced, as may be supposed, in the most energetic terms; and turning from generalities to particularities, Mr. Beecher drew graphic and highly colored illustrations to impress upon his hearers that it was necessary for them to *vote for Mr. Fremont*, because he was the only candidate sound on the Kansas question. It was also impressed upon pious people, that they should support Mr. Fremont, because he was a *good churchman*. Patriotic men should vote for him, because alone of all the candidates, Mr. Fremont was a true "*Republican*."

Mr. Beecher's discourse was over an hour's duration, and he was *warmly applauded at intervals* by parties who were stationed near the doors, and who did not appear to heed much the attempts of the sexton, (probably) to keep them in order. The meeting quietly broke up, at the conclusion of the harangue."

The falsehoods in this pretended "report" are more numerous than the sentences. We note a few of them, thus:

1. Mr. Beecher did not once mention or allude to the existence of a "Republican" party, or a Republican ticket.

2. Mr. Beecher did not say that "the extinction of Slavery could only be accomplished by Fremont's election," nor anything which the keenest ingenuity could torture into such a sentiment.

3. Mr. Beecher did not say that Fremont was "sound on the Kansas question."

4. Mr. Beecher did not say that Fremont was a "good churchman," nor did he allude, directly or remotely, to the matter of his religious profession.

5. Mr. Beecher did not say that Fremont was a Republican.

6. Mr. Beecher did not once during his entire discourse even mention the name of Col. Fremont or of Mr. Dayton—or that they were candidates for any office whatever.

7. Three times over the *Express* asserts that Mr. Beecher's remarks were "*applauded*." Each of these assertions is a distinct and separate falsehood. There was nothing like applause,—nothing but the profoundest and most silent attention on the part of the vast congregation, from the beginning to the end of the discourse.

The admirers of the editors of the *Express* ought to present them a handsome copy of *Mrs. Opie on Lying*, bound in calf,—not that they have anything to learn on this subject, but as a reward of merit in this particular line of business. It is noticeable, also, that while the *Express* puts into the mouth of Mr. Beecher eight or ten statements which he did not make, it does not give a single sentiment which he really uttered.

Petty Swindling on the Brooklyn Ferries.

Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For ten years I have been a resident of Brooklyn, and a sufferer from the annoyances of the Ferry monopoly and the extortions of the Gas Company. About the only relief our sufferings have encountered has been an occasional article in the Times, cauterizing, in just terms, the evils we live under. But as "what can not be remedied must be endured," I wish to propose through your columns that each passenger, while he is forced to comply with the advance in ferriage, should pay them each time he crosses in copper—and on no occasion buy any tickets. A concert of action is now being attempted on this point, and if successful, a deluge of copper coin may bring this Union Ferry Company a little to their senses. Please give us a lift in the election of our Republican Mayor, and also give our Gas Company now and then a little notice, and you will merit the good will of every property owner in Brooklyn—for so thorough is the feeling against the petty swindles we are subject to, that many are making preparations to remove to New-York next May.

A BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBER.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You advise your readers, and particularly Brooklynites, to be mild, keep your temper, &c., &c., which is *excellent advice* generally, but I believe there may be a time when patience is not a virtue. I have resided in Brooklyn the last twenty years, crossing the Ferry daily, except Sunday, and always commuted to save trouble. But, under this new arrangement, on Saturday I crossed as usual, gave the ticket-taker a 25 cent piece, American coin. The change handed me was a dime (10 cents) and a doubtful-looking Spanish shilling. Thus I paid 2½ cents for crossing, and on my return in the evening I handed the 12½ cent-piece back, and had 10 cents given me. Thus you perceive my ferriage was 5 cents. Whose pocket does this cent go into? Now if 25 million cross during the year it is about 68 thousand daily; how many of the 68 thousand are mulcted in the same manner as myself? Suppose that of the 68 thousand one thousand only are served in the same manner as myself, it is $10 per day, $70 per week, or about $3,500 per annum of clear stealage. Who gets it?

OLD COMMUTER.

Municipal—No Quorum.

The Board of Supervisors, after an effective effort on the part of the Sergeant-at-Arms, succeeded in gathering a quorum, yesterday afternoon, and adjourned immediately afterwards, to Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock last evening, for the first time this month, and adjourned, without transacting any business, until Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening, pursuant to legal requisition. Only seven members being present, Councilman Warner moved a call of the house. This was done. Next he moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest the fifty-one absent members. But there was no quorum, and the Clerk *told him so*. Adjourned until next day—when of course they will adjourn again.

Fires.

IN THE BOWERY.

About 4¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear part of the building No. 220 Bowery, occupied by Earnest Haubold as a lager beer and concert room. The fire extended to a rear building, occupied as a cabinet shop by James McDuff. His stock and furniture were slightly damaged by water, on which he has an insurance of $800 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Mr. Haubold estimates his loss at about $2,500. He has $2,000 insurance on his stock and fixtures in the Pacific Insurance Company. The basement was occupied by Otto Stoum, as a lager beer saloon. His damage will be about $50 by water. The third floor is occupied by Peter Koulbeck, as a daguerreian gallery and dwelling. His stock and furniture is damaged about $100. He has $7,000 insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The buildings are owned by John Ridley. They are damaged about $1,300, and insured. In the rear part of the first floor were two dressing rooms, some scenery and a small stage upon which the singers performed. The performance broke up at about 12 o'clock, and the lager beer saloon was closed about 2 o'clock this morning. The fire, it is supposed, started in the dressing rooms. The matter is under investigation by the Fire Marshal, who was on the ground at the time of the fire.

Alleged Ticket Swindling.—Jas. Enright, keeping a passage office at No. 20 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Sweeny, of the Lower Police Court, charged with swindling James Boyd out of $40. Mr. Boyd arrived in this City, from the West, on Wednesday last, and was accosted by a runner of Enright's, at Jersey City, who led him to the employer's office, when Enright sold him for $40 a ticket in the second cabin of the ship *City of Mobile*, which vessel it was represented would sail for Europe on the following day. The next day Mr. Boyd was conducted by one of Enright's men to Staten Island, in search of the vessel [illegible] he had been swindled [illegible] a complaint against Enright, and he was arrested and held to bail by Justice Connolly in $1,000 to answer for the offence.

[illegible] was also arrested by Officer Sweeny, charged with defrauding [illegible] out of $18 by selling him a worthless passage ticket.

[illegible], of No. [illegible] street, was also arrested by the same officer for defrauding James Riley out of $45 by selling him steerage instead of second cabin tickets for himself and sister to Liverpool. The last named offenders were each held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charges made against them.

Serious Stabbing Affray between Boys.—A fight occurred yesterday in Pearl-street, near Rose-street, between a boy, 10 years of age, named Augustus Ray, and another boy, nicknamed "Yellow," during which the latter drew a knife and plunged it into the back of the neck of Ray, completely burying the blade up to its hilt, where it broke off. Coroner Connery happened to be near at the time and with a forceps succeeded in extracting the blade. Ray was then conveyed by Officer [illegible] to the New-York Hospital. The boy "Yellow" escaped and has thus far eluded the police.

Attempted Highway Robbery.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, Mr. Herman Glander, of No. 33 Hudson-street, was passing the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, when he was assaulted by four men, who struck him two violent blows on the head, and then attempted to rob him of a wallet, containing $19 in bank bills, $3 in coin, and a note for $450. His cries for assistance, however, frightened them and they ran off. One of them was subsequently arrested, as he was running through the Sixth Ward, and, on being identified by Mr. Glander, was taken before Justice Osborne, who committed him for trial. He gave his name as John Lawrence, and his residence No. 32 Mulberry-street.

Stabbing Affray.—A young man named Jas. McCann was arrested, early yesterday morning, charged with stabbing Jacob Reves, residing at No. 126 West Twelfth-street, with a pen-knife. The parties met in Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, when a quarrel arose between them, and the stabbing was the result. McCann, after using the knife, fled to the Sixth-avenue, where he was arrested by Officer Hamilton, of the Ninth Ward Police, and committed by Justice Davidson for examination.

Small Boat Capsized.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a small boat, containing one man, when off Governor's Island, was run into and capsized by steamtug *Storm*. The man succeeded in getting on the boat's bottom, from which he was rescued by Mr. George Tate, of Whitehall.

Drowned.—The body of John Mack, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who has been missing for about a week, was yesterday found in the dock at pier No. 2 East River, and conveyed to the residence of his sister, No. 36 Whitehall-street, where an inquest was held. Verdict, "Death by Drowning."

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held yesterday, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

THE BRAMAN—THE GRAND JURY.

The sum of $857 95, being the proceeds of the sale of the cargo of the *Braman*, was delivered up to Henrico Da Costa, the claimant, on filing the proper stipulations in double that amount. The whole fund resulting from the sale of the *Braman*, her cargo and the specie on board, is thus disposed of.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments this morning:

The United States vs. John Rice—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. John Mattocks—For an assault with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. Joel Brooks—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. Joel Brooks and John Brown—For an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. John Rice, Dennis Wesley and Thos. H. Halevon—For an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. Chas. Williams, Francis Leschedo, Thos. Francis and Narciso Marcello—For an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. Peter Harris—For mayhem.

SUPREME COURT—General Term, Nov. 3.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clarke and Davies.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

A number of cases were decided at General Term yesterday. After their rendering, the Chief Justice, Judge Roosevelt, said that Mr. Justice Clerke had been assigned to hold the Circuit this month, and, therefore, could not remain longer at the General Term than was necessary to open and adjourn the Court. Judge Whiting was to have sat at General Term this month in regular course, but now that he has resigned there is a vacancy in the District which has not been filled. The Chief Justice would have taken the proper steps prescribed by law to bring in a Judge from another District, to enable the General Term to proceed with its calendar, had it not been announced in a State paper and other public journals, that Judge Peabody was, by Executive appointment, designated to fill the place of Judge Whiting as soon as his resignation took effect, which was on last Friday.

He understood, however, that the Governor has not, as yet, forwarded a commission to any one, nor given any intimation when such commission may be expected. In this state of uncertainty they had concluded, as the Term could not proceed without three Justices, to adjourn *sine die*, or until some day in the ensuing week, according as the action of the appointing power may or may not enable them to proceed with the business of the Court.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

J. G. Hamilton vs. The Accessory Transit Company.—The Court admits that the Rivas decree of dissolution was the act of the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua; but denies that the plaintiff is peremptorily and absolutely entitled to the assistance and equitable interposition of the Court upon the proof of this fact, without taking the general interests of the stockholders into account—and after a consideration of the equities of the case, decides, as a matter of discretion, in favor of the defendants.

The Court, however, allows a stay of proceedings on the judgment, without security, in order to give the plaintiff, if so advised, opportunity to appeal to the General Term. Complaint dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Nov. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Brandreth vs. Randele.—Special order granted.

Jennings vs. Asten.—Motion denied.

Beach vs. Doran.—Special judgment for plaintiff to be settled on two days' notice by either party to the other.

Haughey vs. Townsend.—Motion granted and the order to be entered as settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The November term of this court opened yesterday. The roll of the Grand Jury was called, but a quorum was not present. The Petit Jury answered to their names, and no cases being ready for trial, the court adjourned to Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was formally opened yesterday morning. No business was transacted, and an adjournment was made to Monday.

The trial of Lewis Baker will take place at Newburg, Dutchess County, on Monday next.

An Extraordinary Duel.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We learn by a letter from Memphis, of the 16th inst., that a duel was fought in the vicinity of that city on the day previous. It seems that on the late trip of the steamer *North Star* from New-Orleans to this place, two of the passengers, Col. Charles Burgthal, from Philadelphia, and Major Riegler, of Boston, who had been South on an electioneering tour, and were old friends, having both served in the European armies, got into a very warm discussion, the one defending Democracy and the other Republicanism, which resulted in offensive language of a personal character against Col. Burgthal. In the presence of so many passengers the Colonel felt it incumbent on him to demand a retraction of the insulting matter, which being denied, a challenge and acceptance to fight were soon settled upon. Two Hungarian officers named S. Szalay and T. [illegible], lately in the service of Walker at Nicaragua, who were passengers on the boat, volunteered as seconds. Pistols and fifteen paces were the terms proposed, but strange to say, the seconds, the master of the boat and all the passengers, including many ladies, opposed the proposition, and contended that the fight should be had with swords. The Hungarians offered their sabres, and the next day, on reaching Memphis, the parties landed, and procuring the attendance of a Dr. Hill, also a passenger on the boat, proceeded to some grounds adjoining the city, accompanied by many of the lady and gentlemen passengers. The duel was then fought with great fierceness, and resulted in the defeat of Major Riegler, who, by the superior skill of his adversary, received two terrible cuts, the one on his cheek and the other on his chin, causing him to drop on the field. Returning to the boat, the wounds of the Major were dressed, and a reconciliation of the parties was effected.

Col. Burgthal shortly afterwards made a speech to the passengers, justifying his course, and defending dueling on general principles, which was warmly received by those present. It is supposed that the wounded gentleman would have replied, but for the disabled condition of his chin.

Both gentlemen displayed great gallantry in the field, and were triumphantly escorted back to the boat by the spectators.

A Horrible Affair.—The Iowa *Capital Reporter* gives an account of a murder committed in Poweshiek County:

"Some five weeks ago a farmer of that County, on going into his cornfield, where the corn had been shocked about a week previously, noticed a very offensive smell, and looking to ascertain whence it proceeded, removed a corn-shock and discovered under it the body of a young woman, with shot-wounds and marks of violence. In prosecuting a further search, the body of a young man terribly mangled, was found under another shock. Suspicion at once rested upon two young men who had passed through there a short time since, and on tracking their course, strong evidences against them were found [illegible] found in the bottom of a creek, corresponding with one remaining in the murdered lady's ear. [illegible] measures have been taken for the pursuit of [illegible]."

Yale Mathematical Prizes.

New-Haven, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following prizes for the solution of Mathematical Problems have just been awarded to members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes:

Junior Class.—*First Prize*—J. T. Baird, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Gibbs, New-Haven; G. B. [illegible], Oktibbeha County, Miss.

Second Prize—L. Dembinski, Tarnow Galicia; D. [illegible], Knoxville, Pa.

Third Prize—J. Delano, Fairhaven, Mass.; H. Royer, Trappe, Penn.

Sophomore Class.—*First Prize*—C. W. [illegible], East Corinth, Me.; W. A. Stiles, Deckertown, N. J.

Second Prize—J. H. Hewitt, Preston, Conn.; [illegible] Smith, Wilton, Conn.; A. W. Wright, Lebanon, Conn.

Third Prize—A. Comstock, New-Canaan, Conn.; A. Cooper, Mattituck, L. I. W—s.

Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—A decision was rendered in the case of this Institution, in the District Court of Ohio, by Judge Ranney, of the Supreme Court, on the 25th of October. This case has excited much interest among "Eclectic physicians," far and wide.

The $7,000 worth of stock issued by the Faculty of the Institute was declared to be illegal, and issued for the purpose solely of carrying an election of Trustees in April last. The Judge also decided that Dr. R. S. Newton was duly elected Treasurer of the Institute, by a majority of the legal stockholders, and sustains the action of the true Board of Trustees.

By this decision, the Board of Trustees of which Dr. R. S. Newton is Treasurer resume the control of the Institute.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The rapid increase in the consumption of paper, especially in this country, is well known, but the whole extent may not fairly be anticipated. The amount of paper produced annually in France, is about 150,000,000 pounds, of which 17,000,000 are exported. England produces about 177,000,000 pounds, of which 16,000,000 are sent abroad, and 161,000,000 used at home. The United States consumes about 270,000,000 of pounds, or an amount greater than England and France combined. A large proportion of this is manufactured at home, and the remainder imported from Europe—chiefly from France and England. The consumption of paper in England and France is about four and a half pounds for each person, while in the United States it reaches [illegible] pounds for each individual. The rags required to make the 270,000,000 of paper consumed in the United States, amount to 337,000,000 pounds—one and a quarter of rags being required to make one pound of paper.

There is said to be living, upon Bate's Island in Casco Bay, off the coast of Maine, a woman of the most wonderful powers of hardihood. The island contains about [illegible] acres, the largest portion of which she has put under cultivation, raising [illegible] of potatoes and other vegetables yearly. The land never was plowed, but has been thoroughly [illegible] by her. The remaining portion she devotes to raising hay of a very superior quality, every crop of which she has mowed and cured with her own hands. The early part of the day she devotes to fishing, going through the breakers in a fragile skiff, rowing [illegible] handed where many a strong man would quail and hesitate. The results of [illegible] fishing she [illegible] changes for money and groceries with dealers who visit the island from Portland.

A fellow named Charles De Mott, aged [illegible] years, who said he "didn't live no where, but only went boating," was brought before Justice [illegible] yesterday, charged with assaulting in the street and robbing of a gold watch and chain [illegible] in bank-bills, one James Boyd, residing at No. [illegible] Washington-street. The alleged offence was committed on the 7th inst., but the warrant of arrest was not executed until Thursday, as De Mott could not be found. The prisoner denied the charge. He said that he only acted towards the prosecutor most humanely; that finding him lying in the gutter dead drunk, he picked him up, asked him where he lived, went with him some distance, and did not leave him till assured that all was right. This explanation did not satisfy. De Mott was held for trial.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* cites the exhibition in France of a locomotive weighing sixty tons, with [illegible] feet driving wheels, and stated to be capable of attaining a speed of 130 miles per hour. Its centre of gravity is placed so low as to render it safer than ordinary engines at the usual speed, so far as getting off the track is concerned. It is doubted whether the speed named can be reached without much larger driving wheels, but there is no doubt of the practicability of achieving it with larger ones or that, by elevating the track so as to allow of a very low centre of gravity, together with widening the space between the rails and avoiding common roads by bridges and tunnels, railroad trains can move with ease and safety 150 miles per hour.

Frederick E. J. Cone and Christian [illegible], charged with the murders at [illegible], were arrested at Tonawanda, and taken to the Falls on Friday for examination. The whereabouts of Mrs. Stange, wife of the murdered man, cannot be found. Mr. Canfield has telegraphed to Cincinnati and Philadelphia, in one of which places she was supposed to reside, but his answer was, "There is no such person here." The correct names of the murdered persons are Doctor Emil Theodore Stange, Mrs. [illegible] Gatman, and her daughter Dorathea.

The new building for the use of the Massachusetts School for Idiots, which has been in process of erection on Eighth, near N-street, City Point, South Boston, is completed, and on the 19th inst. the pupils took possession. The building was built under a grant of $10,000 from the State, and it is thought admirably adapted for the use of the Institute. For some months the pupils have been accommodated at Dr. Howe's residence on Mount Washington.

Massachusetts comes up nobly to the aid of Kansas sufferers; $800 have been contributed in Lynn, [illegible] in Westfield, besides clothing, and $825 contributed at the late meeting in Tremont Temple in Boston has been forwarded. One Bostonian contributed a gold watch, valued at $60, which amount will be devoted to the special relief of destitute mechanics. The State Kansas Committee have received [illegible] from the ladies of the Wheaton Female Seminary, Norton.

Edwin P. Richardson and Edward Collyear, hitherto considered respectable citizens of Cambridge, Mass., have been indicted for arson, having caused several of the fires which have recently occurred in that city. John Holland and John [illegible], members of the same gang of incendiaries, were held as witnesses. It appears that the gang had intended to fire six more buildings last Saturday evening.

The Montreal *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Peabody, the eminent American merchant, who has done so much by his princely hospitality in London to keep up a good feeling between Great Britain and the United States, is now staying at the Donegana Hotel. He is suffering from an attack of gout, and will remain in Canada some days, seeking health and retirement."

The British Government is proceeding with the defences of the Province both in Upper and Lower Canada. Quebec is now undergoing the necessary alterations for stronger fortification; two towers are to be built at St. Lambert, near Montreal, and Lieutenant-General Eyre's visit to Niagara, was in connection with certain plans of defence for that place.

The consent of Her Majesty's Government has been obtained for the erection of two more bishoprics in Canada by a subdivision of the diocese of Toronto. It was intended that they should bear the names of Kingston and London, but it is now thought Westminster and Portsmouth will be more appropriate, there being already the See of London in England, and of Kingston in Jamaica.

The semi-annual exhibition of Harvard College took place on Tuesday. The star performances of the occasion were decidedly the English oration on "Abstract Scholarship," by Joseph May, of Syracuse, N. Y., and a Latin dialogue from "Le Mariage Forcé," by Eugene Frederic Bliss, of Zanesville, [illegible], and Henry Lyman Patten, of Boston.

Andrew Findley, well known from his connection with Kirkland, in the great forgery cases, three years since, has been arrested in Albany, on the charge of forgery committed there to the amount of seven thousand dollars. The arrest was made by officers Hogan, of New-York, and Graham, of Baltimore.

On the 15th instant, a grand banquet was given by the French residents at Montreal to M. Desplaces, the representative of M. de Lamartine, in this country. The Montreal *Patrie* speaks in terms of warm admiration of the eloquent address delivered by M. Desplaces in reply to the health of the distinguished French poet.

Thomas Luther, who was convicted of murder at the September Oyer and Terminer of Herkimer County, and sentenced to be executed on the [illegible] inst., has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Auburn.

Commander Henry French has been ordered to the Charlestown Navy Yard to relieve Commander Theodore Greene, whose term of service expires on the 19th of November. Commander Greene has occupied his position for the past three years.

Hon. Joseph W. Lesesne, of Mobile, with one of his sons, was drowned off Point Clear last week. He was a native of Georgetown, S. C., but was for many years a resident of Alabama, where he early won a reputation.

The venerable Samuel Davis, of Boston, in a recent visit to Newburyport, generously left a check for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be invested for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Aged Females.

Edward [illegible], a well-known and much respected merchant, of Boston, died at his residence at Jamaica Plain, on Tuesday, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Hon. Charles [illegible], an eminent New-Hampshire lawyer, died in Nashua, N. H., on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., at the age of 63 years.

[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] Three Dollars a year.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Times for Europe.

We publish this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer Arabia, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

The Decisive Day.

The next twelve hours decides the fate of the country, and fixes its policy, foreign and domestic, for years to come. We have no words of exhortation or of warning for those upon whom devolves the duty and responsibility of making the decision. The time for argument and of counsel has passed. The issues of the canvass have been thoroughly discussed;—all the facts bearing upon it have been spread, over and over again, before the public;—every motive, of patriotism, of principle and of policy, has been pressed upon the public heart;—the rest remains with the people themselves. If they choose to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN, the right, and the risk, are theirs.

To our mind nothing is clearer than the conviction that the election of BUCHANAN will be fertile in evils of appalling magnitude to the peace and welfare of the country. It will make Kansas Slave territory and a Slave State, and extend Slavery, as a legal institution and a source of political power over all the Territories of the United States. It will fortify the Slave Power in the possession and control of the Federal Government. It will stimulate the Slave interest, which will be the actual victor in this contest, to new endeavors, more daring and more dangerous than any it has undertaken hitherto. It will lead to efforts to repeal all laws prohibiting the Slave-trade. It will encourage lawless incursions into neighboring States for purposes of conquest, and of increasing still further the area of Slavery. It will place our foreign policy upon the basis of the Ostend Manifesto, and embark our Government in the acquisition of Cuba, at the possible cost of a long and bloody war with all the great powers of Western Europe. It will make Slavery, and the interest of Slave owners, the paramount power in the Federal Government, and degrade Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture—all the forms and varieties of Free Labor,—to a secondary and subservient rank.

None of these results can be accomplished without the active aid and coöperation of the Merchants, Mechanics, and Free Laborers whose power it is to cripple. If they choose to brave the result,—to stake their honor, their influence, their welfare, upon the hazard of the dye,—they have the right. It would not be the first time that a great people have lifted the foot of despotism and placed it upon their necks. We have no interest in the result, apart from that of the community at large. Journalism is not likely to lose interest or influence for lack of material, under such commotions and convulsions as will attend the continuance of the administration now in power. If the people elect a renewal of the present dynasty,—a perpetuation of the policy now pursued,—Amen!

Nor shall we have any overweening confidence, that the result of to-day's election will avert these disasters. We know that the contest is to be severe and probably close. BUCHANAN is reasonably sure of 120 Electoral votes from Southern States, and FREMONT of 118 from Free States. If Pennsylvania and any other of the doubtful States goes for FREMONT, he will be elected. If not, not. To speculate upon the chances would be idle: for in so momentous a contest as this, men who are not spurred to action by principle would not be stimulated by loud and clamorous boastings of anticipated success.

Every man has his own duty to discharge. Let him perform it with vigor and with courage, and leave the result to God and the People. Patience is one of the virtues. Whatever good work is not done now, must and will be done hereafter.

KEEP A SHARP LOOK-OUT FOR FRAUDS.—All sorts of villainies will be attempted to-day, and bogus ballots, without end, will be thrust into the hands of honest voters. We learn that a great number of electoral ballots have been printed, with the names of GRINNELL and WADSWORTH at the head, and the other names those of the Fillmore electors.

A DRAMATIC REVIVAL.—On Saturday night there was an attempt at a dramatic revival at the Bowery Theatre. The piece presented was the "School for Reform." The part of *Tyrant* was filled by Mr. HENRY [illegible], not, by any means, his first appearance in that character; Judge WHITING attempted the part of [illegible] and did it to perfection.

[illegible]

CHARLESTON, [illegible], Oct. 28, 1856.

To the Editor of [illegible]:

The matter of reopening the Slave-Trade requires attention, which it will not get here. Can you not notice it as it deserves? The extracts are from the Charleston Standard.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Our correspondent will have seen by previous numbers of the TIMES, that we have already copied four of the articles to which he alludes; and the fifth is in our columns this morning. Both the advocates and the opponents of this project for reopening the Slave-Trade may rest assured that we shall lay before our readers whatever appears on this subject in the leading organs of Southern opinion. We appreciate the importance of the scheme, and the still greater importance of the *tendency in Southern sentiment* which its advocacy indicates. Four years ago there was not a journal in the Union that advocated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—nor was there living a public man who then dared propose such a thing. *Yet it has been accomplished*, and is sustained by the Democratic Party of the Union. *The reopening of the Slave-Trade within the next four years, is far more probable than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was four years ago.*

The public men of the South—those who control and guide its public sentiment—are rapidly making up this issue for the direct and final decision of the people of the Union—*Is Slavery an* EVIL *to be removed, or a* BLESSING *to be made perpetual?* Hitherto this fearful issue has been kept out of National politics and reserved for local action. It is still out, and the pending contest does not turn upon it at all. But if this contest goes in favor of the Slave interest, it is the last Presidential election from which that issue can be excluded. If the South persist in thrusting the question of Slavery upon the *National* judgment, as rightfully belonging to the National jurisdiction, it will be met.

Every National conservative Slaveholder, who desires to see Slavery kept out of national politics, is directly interested in the election of FREMONT. If he is not wise enough to see this, or bold enough to act upon it, on his own head will fall the consequences of his blindness or his cowardice. When the ambition, the aggression, the blind insolence of the ultra Pro-Slavery fire-eaters of the South have driven the people of every Free State into open, active *Abolitionism*, he will probably awake to the fact that in 1856 this might have been prevented.

We desire all men at the South to understand that the columns of the TIMES are open for the free presentation and discussion, within just and necessary limits, of this great issue. We shall publish promptly whatever may indicate the tendencies of Southern sentiment on this subject—as we consider it of the highest importance that the people of the whole Union should understand, fully and early, the actual direction of the controlling Southern thought and speculation in regard to it. And those in the Southern States who do not sympathize with the ultra Pro-Slavery sentiment which now controls and silences all dissent there, may find in our columns access to the public for the expression of their own views and opinions.

Important to Inspectors.

It has been the *custom* to allow clerks to assist in canvassing the votes. This is illegal. The law says: "The inspectors, or a majority of them, having severally taken such oath, the *Board* shall then appoint two clerks, to be called clerks of the—(observe)—POLL."

Now, what is the poll? The law says—"The POLL shall be opened at sunrise, and closed at sunset." Of course when the poll closes the duties of clerks cease.

But the law is express—"As soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, the INSPECTORS shall proceed to canvass the votes, &c." The law proceeds to lay down the mode of comparing poll-lists and ballots, &c., and then says again: "The BOARD shall then proceed to canvass and estimate the votes."

Now let the electors lodge information wherever a clerk is found interfering with the canvass or estimate. It will be illegal; for the Inspectors are then their own clerks. Previously they could not write as they stood at the ballot-box. The law says, moreover, in regard to copies of the statements: "A true copy of the several statements *made by the Inspectors* shall be *made* AND certified by THEM and immediately filed by THEM in the office of the Clerk of the County, &c."

It has been a custom, in some places, if only one or two Inspectors present themselves, for the one or the two to appoint the others. This is unwarranted by law. If there is a majority present, they may act without a third or they may call on the Alderman to appoint. *Only the Alderman* can fill the vacancy on the morning of the election, whether it be of one, of two, or of all three. This is by law of 1842, ch. 138, sec. 2. Such appointee must be a qualified voter of the District.

We understand that at this election all officers are to be held rigidly accountable. If they offend ignorantly there will be no excuse, except to the clemency of the Court; and clemency in such a case will be criminality.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—We trust that no voter who appreciates the importance of the Republican issues, will neglect or overlook the Congressional Election. The next House of Representatives, according to present appearances, is in Democratic hands. But very many of the men elected in Pennsylvania and Ohio as Democrats, succeeded only by giving pledges that they would vote for the admission of Kansas only as a Free State. If FREMONT is elected, these pledges will be redeemed, and the House will very probably stand firm in resistance to the consummation of the wrong involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

It is important, therefore, that in every case where this is possible, a firm and reliable opponent of the Extension of Slavery should be elected. In this City the Republicans have good candidates. In Messrs. PELTON, STRANAHAN and WAKEMAN, we have men who have been tried and proved true. They eminently deserve a reëlection. WHITNEY received as the reward of all his servility to the South a contemptuous dismissal from his own party. We hope his District will do itself the credit, and the country at large the service, of electing GEORGE H. ANDREWS in his place. He is an excellent candidate, and will make an able, efficient, hard-working, upright and influential member. Mr. STILLMAN, in the Upper District, [illegible] to discuss. [illegible], in the Fifth District, is known to the whole country as an eloquent and efficient advocate of the right.

Successful Falsehoods.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, some time or other, we know; but we know, too, that while it lies in a crushed state an immense deal of mischief may result from it. The truth has at last risen in respect to HENRY CLAY, and no man believes the gross falsehoods which his enemies circulated about him; the falsehoods, however, did their work, and the inventions of Mr. BUCHANAN were among the principal causes which kept the great Kentuckian out of the Presidency. If the Republican Candidate for the Presidency should be defeated to-day it will be owing to the atrocious falsehoods that have been incessantly circulated about his religious opinions. It was known that a large majority of the so-called Americans would vote for FREMONT as the candidate of the party pledged to oppose the extension of Slavery; and the only way in which they could be turned from him was by alarming their religious prejudices. To accomplish this, all the falsehoods respecting his Catholicism were invented, which have been circulated with such malignancy and persistency, in the face of incontrovertible evidence of their vileness, until many thousands of well-meaning and honest men have become impressed with the belief that there must be some truth in the charges, because they have been so often repeated. The slanders on Col. FREMONT have been as base as they were baseless. Not one of the stories told against him has ever had the least evidence of its truth, and they have made an impression solely by their constant repetition. The determination of the opposite parties to defeat FREMONT by lying assertions about his religion has never been paralleled in meanness and malignancy in the history of our political contests.

The Brooklyn Ferry Difficulty.

The difficulty of the Brooklyn ferries is so very simple an affair, that we do not believe the Directors of the Union Company will be successful in their attempts to mystify the public by their proclamations. It will be an exceedingly hard matter to convince people of ordinary intelligence that the receipts of the ferries are less than they were ten years ago. The mere statement of the Directors, unaccompanied by an account of the actual receipts and expenditures of the Company, will not be sufficient. So gigantic a monopoly as the Union Ferry cannot be allowed to impose burdens upon the public at their pleasure, without offering some satisfactory explanations for their conduct. It may be that the gross receipts of all the ferries have not been sufficiently large during the past six months to meet the requirements of the Directors, to pay the salaries of the Managers and afford a dividend of eight per cent. to the Stockholders. But that is not the business of the public. The whole difficulty lies, as is well known, in the Company having saddled itself with two or three unprofitable concerns; and, it is to make up the losses on these non-paying ferries, that the people who cross the profitable ferries are over-taxed. The Fulton Ferry is, doubtless, the most profitable establishment for the transportation of passengers in the world, and, if it were left to sustain itself, it would be able to do so at the very lowest rate of ferriage that could be levied. Years ago it paid enormous dividends when the fare was but a cent; and now, when the travel has more than quadrupled, the price of crossing has been doubled. If all the facts were published respecting the consolidation of the Brooklyn ferries, the public would be greatly edified and instructed as to the art of converting a bad bargain into a good one. The innocent Brooklynites, the majority of whom cross at the Fulton Ferry, have been made to pay dearly for two very bad private speculations. The Catharine and Montague ferries are not paying concerns, and the Fulton and South ferries are made to support them. This is the same as though the Albany, Philadelphia and Boston lines were all owned by one Company, and the fare put at uniform rates, compelling the travelers on one route to pay all the losses on the other. The true way for the Union Company to do, is to either raise the tolls, or to reduce the accommodations on the non-paying ferries, and, if they cannot be made to maintain themselves they should be suspended.

Rules for the Day.

1. Rise early in the morning.
2. Having attended to your devotions, and eaten your breakfast, proceed at once to the polls.
3. On your way to the ballot-box try and recall to your recollection whether or not you have a bet pending on the result of the election.
4. If you have made a bet, go and cancel it at once; pay forfeit or lose the amount staked; do anything rather than lose your vote.
5. Don't trust to the word of anybody in accepting a ballot, but examine it for yourself, and be sure it is all right.
6. Having put in your OWN vote, go directly and find one of your acquaintances, and see that he deposits his vote.
7. Keep repeating the above.
8. Turn your back indignantly upon anybody, friend or foe, who asks you to "take something."
9. Don't be afraid of challenging a voter because he looks respectable. Looks are deceptive.
10. Don't stop to argue with any one, unless your advice should be solicited.
11. Don't despond.
12. Don't crow till you are out of the woods.
13. By all means vote the Republican ticket.
14. Don't lose sight of the fact that this is not a struggle between the friends of BUCHANAN, FREMONT and FILLMORE, but between the friends and foes of human liberty, of good Government and bad Government, of Free-Soil and Slavery.
15. Don't neglect to vote early.

THE MARKET VALUE OF BUCHANAN VOTES.—We understand that a nice little plot has been blown, by one of the parties interested, to carry New-York to-day for the Buchanan Party. A company of 500 men have been hired to come over from Williamsburg and Brooklyn, who are to be paid five dollars each for the first vote cast, and three dollars a piece for all the subsequent ones. The price is not much, but [illegible], without any fear of detection, might earn fifteen or twenty dollars in the course of the day. Perhaps more. The employers of these facile patriots may possibly find themselves involved with their agents. The arrest and exposure of the scoundrels in Philadelphia, who practiced their villainies at the polls in that city last month, should be a warning to their unscrupulous brethren in this City.

The Present Crisis.

The present political struggle in the United States is of more importance to the lovers of Republican institutions than any which has taken place since the American Revolution. During the eighty years which intervened between the Declaration of American Independence, in 1776, and the Declaration of American Rights, as laid down in the platform of the Republican Party, in 1856, no document of equal interest to true Democrats throughout the world has been promulgated.

The crisis has arrived at which the experiment of Popular Rule is to be triumphantly tested or ignominiously overthrown. A question of Right is presented to the people of this country, which will be a touchstone to their morality and patriotism, and their ability to govern themselves according to the principles of Justice. For what is government without those principles at its root? A Tyranny and a Despotism. The French Republics were failures because the people were incapable of legislating with equal attention to the rights of all. The secret of their ill-success was the loose state of the French morals. The question which presents itself forcibly to the mind, at this epoch, is: Are a majority of the people of the United States, in their administrative capacity, influenced by a love of right above all other considerations whatsoever? Because, if they are, then is the experiment of the American Republic a glorious success; and, if they are not, it is, so far at least, an egregious failure.

For it is not necessary here to inquire whether a majority of the people of the United States have the ability to discriminate between right and wrong. It is sufficient to know that conscience is an attribute of all men. The question which will be decided by the result of the present contest is *whether they have the inclination to act conscientiously*. It is tyrannical and unjust for one man to enslave another; in the Southern States of this Confederacy Human Slavery is established, and the Constitution prohibits us from interfering with it there; but from the Free Territories we can exclude it and if we do not we are accessories to the crime, and equally criminal with the perpetrators. If the United States Government does not legislate Slavery out of the Territories this Government and the people whose servant it is are responsible for its existence there.

Naval Voters.

We have recently seen a good many complaints in the Administration papers, of a lack of seamen for our national ships. The crimps have been actively engaged in drumming up recruits, but still the cry was for more men. Boys have been abundant, but able-bodied men were lacking. As we were not fitting out a fleet, and no special exigency existed for sailors, the cause of this demand for men was not apparent. But it seems they were wanted to vote in the Seventh Ward to-day for the Buchaniers. Able-bodied voters, were the kind of men who were needed, and, if a sharp lookout be not kept in the East River Wards, there will be an unusual accession to the floating voters of that part of the City to-day. As it is a very unusual sight to see an American sailor on board of our men-of-war, the probability is that there are but few legal voters attached to the ships now lying in our harbor. But Uncle Sam's sailors are not apt to be over scrupulous, and they will readily accommodate themselves to the wishes of their superiors in command.

COMPETITION IN LABOR.—The President of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company, in his annual report, advises the Company to "buy, with its surplus capital, three hundred slaves—some with families—(in order to propagate laborers)—and place them on the road,—reserving some to occupy a farm, to be rented for the purpose, convenient to the road, where might be produced a portion of the provisions needed for the railroad laborers, and a nursery to be established for *slaves and mules*."

He enters into some calculations to show the economy of such a proceeding. On this point he says:

"The average hire of negro men to work on internal improvements in this country is about $175. If the Company were to purchase at the present prices, (say $1,000,) the yearly cost to the Company, compared with the hirelings, will be as follows:

Interest on $1,000	$60
Insurance	15
Total	$75

Which is three-sevenths—less than half—for a hand to be employed in grading or excavating earth, besides the profit to the contractor."

Laborers can see from this the kind of competition they will encounter in Kansas, if Slavery is permitted to go there. In mechanical labor the case is still stronger; in doing *mason* work, for example, the economy of slave labor is thus stated:

"The cost to a company owning slaves who are masons, and to contractors who hire them, will approximate to the following calculations:

Interest on $1,000	$60
Insurance on life	15
Clothing, &c	15
200 lbs. of bacon	15
3 bbls. of corn and vegetables	10
Total	$115

One hundred and fifteen dollars per year, allowing two hundred and fifty working days, are equal to *forty-six cents* per day, whereas the hired mason will cost the contractor *two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents*—more than four times as much."

WATCH THE POLLS.—A more desperate attempt will be made to-day, to elect local candidates by means of spurious and colonized votes, than at any previous period in our municipal history.

It is credibly reported that between five hundred and a thousand foreign-born citizens, residing in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, have been hired and enrolled, for the purpose of assisting in the election to office of a Democratic Mayor.

It is certain that a large number of sailors, of whom but a small proportion have been properly naturalized, will attempt to exercise the right of suffrage in one or more of the different Wards. A prominent candidate for office boasted, yesterday, that his election might be safely betted on, as he should know how to procure, after 4 o'clock to-day, as many extra votes as would secure it.

Inspectors, you are called upon, as you value your oath, and cherish the high and responsible prerogative with which you are endowed, to show no respect of persons, but to challenge every doubtful voter who may present himself before you.

FROM EUROPE.—Our telegraphic dispatch from Quebec, giving a summary of the news brought by the *Canadian*, are of some interest. The long-expected diplomatic rupture between the Western Powers and Naples, has at length taken place. The fact is officially announced in the *Moniteur*, but, at the same time, it is averred that France and England have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Naples, and still less of committing any act of hostility, but that the Allied fleets are ordered to Italian waters for the protection of the subjects of the two Powers. It is asserted, on the authority of the Cologne *Gazette*, that all the European Powers have assented, or will assent, to the original protocol of May 9, respecting the Danish Sound Dues. The commercial intelligence by the *Canadian*, as will be seen from our report, is of considerable importance.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.—A vote given to-day for BUCHANAN, or thrown away in child's play for FILLMORE, may be the cause of the revival of the African slave-trade; of the forcible seizure of Cuba, and involving us in a bloody war with all the European powers; of making Lower California and Oregon Slave States; of subjecting the Free States to the perpetual rule of the Slave Oligarchy; of the annexation of Nicaragua with its population of half monkey imbeciles; of creating a chain of Slave States from the Atlantic to the Pacific; of admitting Utah into the Union with its hideous infidelity and polygamy; of making Bully BROOKS a Cabinet Minister; of doubling the national expenditures, and demoralizing the country generally, while it will surely lead to the enslavement of Kansas if BUCHANAN should be elected.

THE LEADING FILLMORE ORGAN OF THE SOUTH ON DISUNION.—The Richmond *Whig*, the leading Fillmore paper of the South, says:

"We can imagine a variety of circumstances under which not only Virginia, but the whole South, in united array, would be justifiable in resisting the Federal authority, dissolving the Union, and overthrowing the Government."

It also says:

"The Democratic presses and orators of the South are even now engaged in the effort to prepare the minds of the people for an early dissolution of the Union, unless they are continued in the possession of the Government, and in the enjoyment of its power, its offices and emoluments."

But giving them possession of the Government to bribe them not to secede, is like bribing a spoilt child to behave well, or opening your door to a burglar to prevent him from breaking in. A different kind of treatment must be tried.

THE MASTER SPIRIT OF THE OSTEND CONGRESS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* claims Mr. BUCHANAN as preëminently the friend of Slavery, and with great justice, too. The *Enquirer* says:

"The Ostend Conference met. Two of its members were from the South, *but neither surpassed Mr. Buchanan in solicitude for the security of our institutions. The deliberations of the Conference were directed by his master mind, and its action was determined by his incomparable sagacity.* MASON and SOULE, the chosen champions of Slavery, were content to subscribe to Mr. BUCHANAN's plan of resistance to the insidious scheme of abolition which the European powers were devising for the destruction of the South," &c., &c.

Whoever approves of the principles of the Ostend Manifesto, will, of course, vote for BUCHANAN; but how is it possible that any one can vote for him who does not?

THE RECEPTION OF MR. SUMNER IN BOSTON.—We publish, this morning, an account of the reception of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER in Boston, on the occasion of his first visit to that city since the ruffianly attack of BROOKS, in the Senate Chamber. It is specially telegraphed to the TIMES, and will be found a vivid portrayal of an interesting and important event. The people seem to have turned out in overwhelming numbers to welcome the distinguished Senator. He is represented to be still very feeble—so much so as to be unable to conclude a speech in answer to Gov. GARDNER's address of welcome.

HOW'S THIS?—We find the following notice in the advertising columns of the Charleston *Standard*:

NOTICE.—Persons having Negroes in the Work House, are requested to furnish them with Blankets, or they will be supplied and charged for by the Institution. W. WITHERS, Master W. H.

We thought it was one of the beneficent results of the peculiar institution, that "work houses" were not needed,—that slaves were never suffered to come upon the town or county for support, but that they were always provided for, with patriarchal care, by their owners. Is there any mistake about this matter?

EXTENSIVE COLONIZATION.—We learn from reliable authority that the Cochranites have imported into the Sixth Congressional District no less than 1,400 colonists, for the purpose of securing the election of the Surveyor of the Port. Mr. STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, would be sure of his election, if the votes of the actual residents of the Ward were not neutralized by imported voters.

BAD PROSPECT FOR THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.—There is every prospect of a rainy election day, and, as there is not a member of the Old-Line Whigs under 50, we apprehend that the greater part of the respectable old gentlemen composing that small, but select party, will be prevented by the rain from casting their votes.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—There is no truth whatever in the report that BRANCH intends to resign in favor of LIBBY. BRANCH is in favor of the largest liberty to everybody but aliens, but that is no reason why he should go for the Libby-ty party. At least that is what he says himself.

A DISTINCTION WITH A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The South Carolinians have presented their BROOKS with a cane, as a suitable mark of their affection; New-York will, to-day, most probably, present our BROOKS with a walking-stick.

A Will Case.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* states that the celebrated case of MR. WILLIS,—who took a colored woman to Ohio, freed her, and bequeathed to her and her children (who were also his own) all his property in South Carolina,—has just been decided by Judge O'NEALL, at the late term of the Court at Barnwell. The jury gave a verdict *against the validity of the will*,—partly on the ground that it was procured by fraud and insanity, and partly because it was opposed to the policy of the State, as declared by the act of 1841. It has been appealed.

☞ The number of students in Harvard is 387; Yale, 604; in the University of Virginia, 560. In the latter there is an increase of 80 over the number last year. At Yale, there are 87 students from Southern States.

[illegible] in the matter. [illegible] have the power of [illegible] which to influence [illegible] the voters. Here wealth and poverty, [illegible] moderate ability [illegible] as equals. This is our proud and glorious [illegible] which our sires have divided equally [illegible] their children, after having [illegible]. It is the priceless privilege which [illegible] stand ready to buy, if necessary, with [illegible] the great distinguishing [illegible] country and [illegible] freely relinquish it?

When any private evil or danger is impending [illegible] us or our families, we lose every nerve [illegible] to avert it,—and public evils are private ones. History shows a retributive justice in the lives of nations, and every wickedness or wrong committed by a Government will sooner or later be visited upon every person living under it. But let us for once try to forget how our petty personal interests will be immediately affected by the result of this contest, and regard the issue with its ultimate effects, as a great whole, in all its mighty proportions.

There is besides a shameful effeminacy in thus joining the ranks of women and children, and leaving the nerve and strength of the country to fight the great battle without you. Will you thus surrender a part of your manhood? We will trust not, but that you will each this day assert your right to be called one of a SOVEREIGN People.

A LADY.

Mr. Stranahan Opposed to Increase of Ferriage.

Understanding that a charge has been made that Mr. STRANAHAN is a director of the Union Ferry Company, and that he advocated the recent action of that Board on the subject of commutation and other tickets, it is due to Mr. STRANAHAN to say that he has attended but one meeting of the Directors of said Company in a year, and that was on the [illegible] of October, when action was taken on discontinuing commutation and raising the price of pass tickets, when *he opposed the same, spoke and voted against the measure.*

C. P. SMITH,
Managing Director of Union Ferry Co.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

☞ Wouldn't it be well for the Union Ferry Company to engage for a single season the services of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Company? The Union Company cannot make the ends of the year meet,—though they make an annual dividend of eight per cent. to stockholders, and without much doubt divide some *five hundred* per cent. among the directors. Yet that ferry is a short one, and they are at no extravagant cost to maintain the single life preserver that almost every boat carries. The Peck-slip ferry people run four boats daily, charge but [illegible] dollars a year for commutation tickets, probably do not carry one-tenth the number of passengers that the Fulton ferry does, gives you the privilege of three ferries on one ticket, and never once grumbles. They must be a different breed of men, satisfied with a smaller percentage of personal profits, or better financiers.

☞ Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH requests us to state that he has not deserted his colors, but still stands before the people as independent candidate for Mayor. Mr. BRANCH's platform is simple—hostility to aliens, and a firm resolve, if elected, not to sign any bill until passed by two-thirds of both branches of the Common Council. When Mr. MAXWELL's name is mentioned, BRANCH significantly draws his forefinger from ear to ear. *Verbum sap.*, which, being translated, means VOTE EARLY.

☞ The *Lake Superior Journal*, a neutral paper, gives the returns of the North Peninsula, for Senators and Representatives, and says it was not based upon party politics, but was a war of railroad interests. Many staunch Republicans, it says, voted and worked for the successful candidates, and the result gives no clue to the Presidential vote.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

From the London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of DR. TURNBULL'S REMEDIES.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now

SEE PERFECTLY WELL.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to

CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS,

such as were never cured before.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he expects to remove in a few weeks to his new stores, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., and having in preparation in Europe and his own works a large assortment of new goods, intended for the opening, has decided to dispose of his present stock of China, Glass, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Gas Fixtures, at greatly reduced prices. A general reduction will be made.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., (No. [illegible] new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

STIFF NECKS, FROM COLD OR OTHERWISE.—Radway's Ready Relief will remove the stiffness by five minutes rubbing. RADWAY & CO.
No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons, $40 to $135.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT COST, FOR CASH.—WM. ROWE, Jr., will remove from No. 379 to No. 397 Hudson-st., Nov. 10, and till then offers his entire stock at a great sacrifice. In fact, all the old stock must be sold to open the new store with new goods. Call early.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; statues for stairs and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas; oil and moderator lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

[illegible]

Seventeenth Ward Republican Nominations.
For Congress—THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
For Assembly—THOMAS DOYLE.
For Alderman—WILLIAM C. MARSHALL.
For Councilmen— … Dist. DOMINICK CONLIN. … Dist. RICHARD JACKSON. … Dist. CHAS. G. TRESHMAN. … Dist. ANDREW J. ODELL. … Dist. THOMAS LITTLE.
For Assessor—PETER COOK.
For Constables—JOHN … UNDERHILL, ARNOLD A. RENSON.
For School Commissioner—JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
For School Inspector—ABR. J. DITTENHOEFER.
For School Trustees—JOHN E. BIGELOW, WALTER H. SMITH.
The Association meets every evening at No. 278 Bowery.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of … Lands in the Territory of Kansas, are now ready to receive subscriptions in trust to be applied to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Tract Lands, to be sold Nov. 17, and thereafter, and to the purchase of other lands in said Territory. Apply to their Treasurer, JOSEPH LYMAN, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
… I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and old Ulcers, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Election Returns.—MONTGOMERY, No. 17 Beekman-st., will keep his Bar and Saloon open all night, with refreshments of all kinds, and ample accommodations for all. He also has made arrangements to report the returns as they arrive in the City from all parts of the Union. R. C. MONTGOMERY, No. 17 Beekman-st.

New-York and Harlem Railroad—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1856. Leave station, corner of White and Centre sts., for Albany 6:30 A. M., Express Train; [illegible] A. M., Mail Train; 4:30 P. M. Express Train. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Diploma on Snuff!
The New-York State Agricultural Society awarded the DIPLOMA to JAMES DURNO, Albany, for DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. T. S. FAXTON, President. B. P. JOHNSON, Cor. Sec'y.

[illegible] Descriptive Catalogue gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—JOSEPH H. MOREHOUSE, son of Deacon Wm. B. Morehouse, of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., left his father's house Sabbath morning, Nov. 2, in a state of mental derangement. He is [illegible] years of age, of medium stature, and wore away his common farmer dress. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents and amply rewarded.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER is selling all descriptions of JEWELRY, at Wholesale and Retail, at less than usual prices:

Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Mosaic and other Pins	$1 50 to	$20 00	each.
Gold, Cameo, Coral and Mosaic Earrings	3 00 to	15 00	apiece
Gold, Cameo, Coral and Mosaic Bracelets	[illegible] to	25 00	each.
Gold Lockets, one, two, three and four Glasses	1 50 to	16 00	each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	[illegible] to	4 00	each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 00 to	9 00	each.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains and Pins	9 00 to	25 00	
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains	9 00 to	24 00	
Gentlemen's Gold Vest Chains	8 00 to	37 00	
Gentlemen's Fob Chains and Guard Chains	10 00 to	45 00	
Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, and other Sleeve Buttons	2 50 to	17 00	a set.
Gold, Cameo, Mosaic & other Studs	2 00 to	15 00	a set.
Diamond Pins and rings	7 00 to	200 00	each.
Ladies' Ear-rings and Pins in boxes	12 00 to	45 00	a set.
Gold Finger-rings, with stones	2 00 to	12 00	each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	17 00	each.
Gold Spectacles	4 00 to	7 50	a pair.
Gold Eye-Glasses	2 25 to	6 00	
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	7 00	each.
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00	each.
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to	14 00	each.

Also, Silver Table-Spoons, Dessert and Tea-Spoons and Forks, Silver Napkins rings, Gold Amulets, Gentlemen's Breastpins, Charms, Plated Spoons and Forks, Gold Pens and Silver Holders, &c., very low. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENTION of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature copies from daguerreotype likenesses. They may be seen at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, but the tints being burnt into a metallic flux, are incorrodible, absolutely imperishable and indestructible either from use or any known agency.
The application of enamelled or encaustic painting on [illegible] bracelets, watches, brooches, buttons or even on [illegible] surfaces, is now very successfully adopted, [illegible] but is very suitable for miniatures, combining a most accurate portrait, with the [illegible] and sterling value of neat or costly jewelry, and constituting a novel and appropriate form for presents, [illegible] memento of departed or distant friends.
The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the fashionable world, to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit,) has secured the services of the most talented enamel painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a daguerreotype with verbal description of color and complexion, is in a position to execute any order confided to him, without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Moutitie's Geneva watches and jewelry, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. C. FLETCHER of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, will read a paper on *Brazil*. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at noon. Subject: *Orchards, and how to preserve them*. Translations, &c., will be read. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE WATER-[illegible], on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a Gold Hunting-Case Watch, No. [illegible], made expressly for [illegible] Warrington & Co., Philadelphia. The finder, by leaving it at the office of the St. Nicholas, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, going from church in West 22d-st., up the [illegible] to 30th-st., a gold chain bracelet, with a gold square case. May be left at SQUIRE, LANDER & Co.'s, No. [illegible], or [illegible] FERRIS & Co.'s, No. 251 [illegible].

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE NEW AND beautiful Model of New-York at a great sacrifice. This work of art attracted thousands at the late Fair, where it was exhibited for the first time. It is intended for European exhibition, and can be seen at the Crystal Palace. Come and see a fortune.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $50 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New-York.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES
OF EVERY KIND.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.
At the lowest market price, by
STEWART & BU[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] City reference [illegible] Can be seen at No. [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room, 4th and 5th of Nov.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or housework in a small family; will be found willing, useful and obliging; particularly neat about her work; can give unquestionable City reference for years. Wages no object in a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 245 6th-av., near 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, *jellies and desserts. Call at No. 61* King-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., for two days. *The best of City reference.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress or as chambermaid in a respectable family. No objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with fine washing; would do waiting. Good City references can be given. Call or address for 2 days, at No. 198 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and ladies' maid. Best City reference will be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women—one as first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waiter. They have the best references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 165 East 26th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, either in Brooklyn or New-York. Address A, Box No. 44, Woodstock, Ct.

A TENOR—A YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPErience in Church Music, (in preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church,) desires a situation, as tenor, in some church in the City or in Brooklyn. He would also be willing to take charge of, or assist in the Sunday-School, and teach the children singing, if desired. Address immediately M. B., Times office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE would be pleased to enter an agreeable family as housekeeper, or as companion to an invalid, or as assistant in sewing, where a just compensation would be given for cheerful services rendered, and at the same time not be considered as an hireling. Address Mrs. P., at this office.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) BY E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 208 BROADWAY.—Teachers' and people's meeting, daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for checkholders who keep a full check, $5, $10, $15, $25, &c., every dollar drawing $50 to $100 compensation, or any service. No charge to pupils.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE; ONE SOMEwhat acquainted with turning or planing preferred. Apply at No. 44 Rose-st.

$11,000 CASH MY AGENTS HAVE cleared since July 3d, as the cash book shows. Ten more agents wanted; steady employment; glorious pay. Address (stamp inclosed) GENERAL AGENT, Burlington, Vt.

300—AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY REspectable business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVERE, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR OR TEACHER—WANTED AN ENgagement in a family or school, in this City or vicinity, a few hours daily, by a graduate of an eminent European University; can teach all the departments of a finished English education, Ancient and Modern Languages, *Belles Lettres and Mathematics; references to gentlemen* in this City. Address J. A. S., No. 156 Crosby-st., or this office.

WANTED—A FEMALE CAPABLE OF TEACHing French and English, for a select school in this City. Wages liberal. A book-keeper for a machine shop. Two porters for a store. Places procured for salesmen, conductors, clerks, baggagemen, bar-keepers, coachmen, *boys for trades, housekeepers and stewardesses. Apply to* GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHEmatics and Classics, who speaks and writes French and Spanish fluently and correctly, would offer his services two or three *hours, morning or evening.* Partial board, with a comfortable room, would be accepted as payment. Address PROGRESS, *Daily Times.*

TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, and residing in this City, desires a reëngagement as resident governess. The course of instruction comprises French, Latin, Music and the various branches of English. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box 348 Post Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT, wishes to take a class of five or six little boys, from six to eight, to instruct in French, and music, if desired. Terms, by applying at the office of the *Times.*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young man who has been engaged in teaching for the last nine years, either at the North, South, or West. Address ELBRO ARMS, Laconia, N. H.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH language, at the Commercial Institute, No. 111 2d-st. None need apply but those who, in reality, are teachers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife; at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 22 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can be accommodated with a very desirable room, with gas, and partial board, by applying at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH a private family living in a pleasant location, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, JOHN, Box No. 682 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Best of reference given. Address Box No. 2,675, Post-Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 18th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Cooks, chambermaids, waiting-maids, nurses, seamstresses and laundresses, are wanted immediately for first-rate situations. Good recommendations required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY—Having a great number of select girls at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House. Girls for every capacity. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANT girls at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 4 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
E. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
Straw Goods,
Silk and Fancy Bonnets,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
French Flowers, Feathers, &c.
A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

RESOLVED—THAT THE COMPLAINT AND allegations of J. H. STAINBURN against DAVID WEBB, Esq., Commissioner of Common Schools and a member of this Board, are fully proved, except the one respecting his having defamed the character of Miss MARY E. STAINBURN, First Assistant in W. S. No. [illegible] F. D., which has not been examined into by this Board.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board these charges and allegations are of the most serious character, and render it improper for DAVID WEBB, Esq., to continue in the performance of the duties which devolve upon a school officer.
Resolved, That DAVID WEBB, Esq., be requested to re-[illegible]

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
[illegible] Dozen [illegible] of Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at [illegible] per dozen, worth [illegible].
[illegible] Dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] per dozen.
[illegible] Dozen Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] and [illegible] per dozen.
Also, a lot of Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from [illegible] per dozen.
[illegible] lot of Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, colored borders, [illegible] each.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

[illegible]
At low prices for cash,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CHENILLE,
STRAW AND VELVET ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.
Corner William-st., New-York.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, &C.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Have just received from auction a large lot of French work jaconet collars from 4s. 6d. to $3 each. Swiss and book do. from 3s. 6d. to $6 each.
Also another lot of cambric sets (white and colored) at 87½ cents and $1 each.
Also an invoice of French embroidered and valenciennes sets from $4 50 to $30 per set. English thread, point gauze and valenciennes laces in great variety.

WE WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING,
Monday, Nov. 3,
A choice selection of VELVET
And BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 3,
6 cases of Rich Plaid and plain colored
RICH IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
An assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 each.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
The largest and best selected stock
in the country of
FAMILY LINENS, SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.
Also,
CARPETS
of every manufacture,
RICH FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and all other goods connected with
DRY GOODS HOUSEKEEPING,
will be found,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at A. T. STEWART & CO'S.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 Maiden-lane, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
An elegant assortment of
VERY RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
From $1 50 to $5 per yard.
Also,
FASHIONABLE PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
From 5s. to 8s. per yard.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL FRENCH MERINOES.
500 pieces of choice colors
At 75 cents per yard.
and
250 pieces of extra super ditto
At $1 per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Choice Fall styles of
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Also, an extensive assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including Chemisettes, Collars, Sleeves, Bands, &c., &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERED SETS
INSERTED AND TRIMMED
WITH VALENCIENNES LACE.
Two cases, just opened, from $10 to $15, worth from $14 to $20, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway,
3 doors below Broome-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
A full assortment of
ELEGANT CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
expressly for retail—manufactured of
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
A choice stock of
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Chintz, Moreens, Damasks, Tassels, Bands, &c., &c.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES AND GILT CORNICES,
in great variety,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

MOUS. DE LAINE! MOUS. DE LAINE!!
Printed Mous. de Laine, a fine assortment at 4s. per yard, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
PRINTED FLANNELS
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Latest Fall and Winter styles of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS,
and Taylors' Trimmings of every kind,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NEW LOT OF EMBROIDERIES
Will be opened on Monday the 3d inst. to which we invite the attention of customers; also, crape collars very rich, mourning collars, infants caps, edgings, insertions, bands, &c., at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
In new and novel designs, received by the steamer *Atlantic*, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5,
the subscribers will open a
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
received by the *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POINT LACE SETS,
COLLARS AND
THE LACE BY THE YARD.
Just opened at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway,
3 doors below Broome-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Every description of
FASHIONABLE FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
including
Broche, Stella, Cassimere and Plaid Wool Shawls,
REMARKABLY CHEAP.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and importers.
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

GENTS'
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS.
The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers,
E. H. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 408 Broadway, New-York.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION,
At $22 and $25,
AT
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make large additions to their stock on Monday, Nov. 3.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Fall assortment of garments.
Canal st., near Broadway.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. [illegible] Broadway.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSlins, linens, table cloths, broadcloths, satinets, cassimeres, alpacas, cashmeres, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE C. DE ROUCHE BEGS to inform his friends of his removal from No. 199 to No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., where he will keep a select assortment of upholstery goods, French and American [illegible]
GEORGE C. DE ROUCHE,
No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

[illegible] retire from the field. His [illegible] to pay no heed to the [illegible] his chances of success [illegible] convince any intelligent mind of their absurdity. [illegible] Whiting receives the suffrages of those who [illegible] to be altogether better qualified for the office [illegible] competitors, his election ought not to be doubtful [illegible] the true friends of Reform give him a hearty and [illegible] support.
New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.
PETER COOPER, Chm. Ref. Com.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Congress—GEORGE H. ANDREWS.
For Assembly—STEWART L. WOODFORD.
For Alderman—ARCHIBALD HALL.
For Councilmen— 14th Dist. D. W. KNEVELS. 15th Dist. DR. CHAS. [illegible]. 16th Dist. DR. FREEMAN [illegible].
For Assessor—JOHN L. GRIFFIN.
For Constables— WM. VENDOVER, JOHN M. WAITE.
For School Commissioner—WILLIAM D. MURPHY.
For School Inspector—ISRAEL D. WALTER.
For School Trustees— HENRY H. BARROW, JOHN GRAY.
By order of the Executive Committee,
SAMUEL T. McKINNEY, Chairman.

SEVENTH WARD AMERICAN NOMINATIONS:
For Congress—DANIEL L. NORTHRUP.
For Assembly—EDWARD MERRITT.
For Alderman—CHARLES FOX.
For Councilmen. 14th Dist. G. W. WARNER. 15th Dist. JOSEPH FORD. 16th Dist. JOSIAH H. [illegible].
For Assessor—A. W. S. VANDUSEN.
For Commissioner of Schools—DAVID WEBB.
For Inspector of Schools—Dr. JOHN WIT[illegible].
For Trustees of Schools. JOHN A. PARIS, JOHN D. WESTLAKE.
For Constables. LYMAN W. CLAPP, JOEL PIKE.

EIGHTH WARD CITY REFORM NOMINATION.
For Mayor—
JAMES R. WHITING.
For Councilman 17th District—
JONAS N. PHILLIPS.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, *18th District.*
JOSEPH D. MARTIN, *19th District.*
LEDYARD AVERY, *20th District.*
For Assessor—
RALPH BOGERT.
For Constables—
ABRAHAM MOSES, WILLIAM B. JONES.
For School Commissioner—
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD.
For School Trustees—
SAMUEL MONTGOMERY,
ROBERT T. WILD.
For School Inspector—
HORACE PRIOR.
HENRY ERBEN,
Chairman Eighth Ward Reform Committee.
WM. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—JAMES R. WHITING.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRY.
For Councilmen— 17th Dist. O. S. HOLDEN. 18th Dist. JAS. E. COLGROVE. 19th Dist. JOS. D. MARTIN. 20th Dist. L. AVERY.
For Assessor—RALPH BOGART.
For Constables— WM. B. JONES, ABRAHAM MOSES.
For Commissioner of Schools—WM. BLOOMFIELD.
For Inspector of Schools—HORACE PRIOR.
For Trustees— SAVILION L. PERKINS, JOHN W. ROWE.
W. S. DUNHAM, Chairman.
J. W. VAN RIPER, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
For Congress—GEN. JAMES W. NYE.
For Assembly—JACOB L. DODGE.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Alderman—PETER P. VOORHIS.
For Councilmen— 21st Dist. WILLIAM A. WOOD. 22d Dist. JAMES W. BUSH. 23d Dist. RICHARD P. CLARK. 24th Dist. ISRAEL BOWER.
For Assessor—NELSON D. THAYER.
For Constables— WILLIAM KUGLER, BENJAMIN D. WISNER.
For Commissioner of Com. Schools—C. T. EVANS.
For Inspector of Com. Schools—A. D. F. RANDOLPH.
For Trustees— WM. H. GEDNEY, WM. J. JOHNSON.
To fill a Vacancy—HENRY B. [illegible].
By order of the Republican Executive Committee.
JOHN KEYSER, Chairman.
A. P. [illegible], Secretary.

TENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN nominations:
For Assembly—ROBERT MACOY.
For Councilmen— 25th Dist. JOHN ROEHNER. 26th Dist. JAMES E. HOBBY. 27th Dist. GEO. DONALDSON.
For Assessor—EDWARD N. DOMINICK.
For Constables— THOMAS MAY, DENINSON H. CORNELL.
School Commissioner—JAMES W. OLSON.
School Trustees— PETER PARKS, BEN. H. WILLIS.
School Inspector—LUDWIG NEU.

FIFTEENTH WARD AMERICAN AND WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Congress—ARAS G. WILLIAMS.
For Assembly—JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.
For Alderman—HENRY SNYDER.
For Councilmen— 38th Dist. JOHN H. BRADY. 40th Dist. STEPH. A. PIERCE. 41st Dist. THEODORE KIRBY.
For Assessor—NATHAN LOBDELL.
For Constables— JAMES KING, GEO. W. BOGERT.
For School Commissioner—JOHN T. ADAMS.
For Inspectors of Schools— JOEL BLACKMER, ABM. D. WILSON.
For Trustees of Schools— ELI GOODWIN, T. S. SHEPPARD, ABRAM LENT.
The above are the regular American and Whig nominations, and all others assuming to be Regular American, Whig and Independent, are irregular, and are purposely intended to distract our party.
Gen. JOHN LLOYD, Chairman Congressional Convention.
Dr. S. R. KIRBY, Chairman American Charter Convention.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman Whig Charter Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND REFORM CHARTER NOMINATIONS.
For Congress—THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
For Assembly—WICKHAM HOFFMAN.
For Alderman—ORISON BLUNT.
For Councilmen. 38th Dist. JOHN H. BRADY. 40th Dist. ROB'T W. CHAPMAN. 41st Dist. FRANK J. OTTARSON.
For Assessor—ISAAC M. PHYFE.
For School Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For School Inspectors J. M. KNOX, for long term. J. P. CROSBY, for short term.
For School Trustees. ELY GOODWIN, THOMAS DENNY, W. N. BLAKEMAN, To fill a vacancy.
By order of the Republican Charter Convention.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.
J. H. CHOATE, Secretary.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The undersigned, citizens and electors of the XVth Ward, irrespective of Party predilections, most cordially recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Ward, as candidate for the office of Alderman at the ensuing election,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.
In addition to experience in municipal affairs, acquired in former years by a faithful discharge of his duties as Alderman of the Third Ward, (IIId.) Mr. BLUNT possesses energy of character and practical ability, and is now the only candidate for the office of Alderman of the Ward whose nomination [illegible] the approval of the [illegible] Dated Oct. 31, 1856.
[illegible] PAUL SPOFFORD, [illegible] MORGAN, [illegible] GILLESPIE, [illegible] BENINGER, [illegible] CLARKE, JOHN A. STEVENS, HIRAM BARNEY, [illegible] P. CRONKHITE.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Congress—JAMES W. NYE.
For Assembly—DAVID R. JAQUES.
For Councilmen.
Forty-Second District—JAMES L. LYON.
Forty-Third District—JESSE MITCHELL.
Forty-Fourth District—ISAAC P. COLE.
Forty-Fifth District—WILLIAM R. STAFFORD.
For Assessor—WILLIAM B. RHODES.
For Constables— DAVID CHICHESTER, THOMAS McTAGGART.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—JOHN DE LA MATER.
For Trustees— THOMAS CHRISTY, B. C. WANDELL.
To Fill Vacancy— EDWARD WESTERVELT, ANDREW LESTER.
SAMUEL DE LA MATER, Chairman Nominating Committee.
LEWIS MANY, Secretary.
By Order Republican Ward Committee.
WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, Chairman.
JOHN H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIth and XXIst Wards—People's candidate for Assembly, Captain GEORGE W. WALLING.—The Independent citizens of XVIth Assembly District of all parties have so responded to the nomination of Captain WALLING, that his election is placed beyond a doubt; so if you wish to be on the strongest side, and for the best man, give him your vote. He is entitled to your suffrages in consideration of the treatment he received from Mayor WOOD, as he removed him from the Captaincy of the XVIIIth Ward Police, which place he had filled not only with credit to himself, but to the City.
JAMES M. DENNIS, Chairman.
A. C. DAYTON, Sec.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—FORTY-NINTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.—JOSEPH B. NONES, Esq., Notary Public of New-York and Commissioner of all the States of the Union, has received the unanimous nomination for Councilman of this District, from the *veritable* straight Whig Convention—from the American Party, and from the Order of United Americans. He is a gentleman favorably known everywhere, and will do honor to the district if elected. He was for many years one of the gallant officers of our navy—was with Henry Clay on the Ghent Mission in 1814—and had the honor of fighting "side by side" with the illustrious Decatur, at the subjugation of the Barbary Powers in 1815–'16—and has still in his person three of the enemy's balls, received in battle. Adopted citizens may recollect him as the agent of the United States Passport Bureau, here, through whom they obtain passports of government to aid them in their travels in Europe. Such candidates are not presented often, and we ask the District to turn out and elect him, as a man who has fought and bled for his country, deserves the gratitude of his countrymen.
VERITAS.

[illegible] WARD REPUBLICAN [illegible] At a meeting of the Republican [illegible] held on Monday evening, Oct. [illegible] following ticket was unanimously approved:
For Assembly—16th Dist. GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilmen— [illegible] Dist. CHARLES ADDOMS. [illegible] Dist. HOMER FRANKLIN.
For School Commissioner—WM. H. NEILSON.
For School Inspector—HENRY QUACKENBOSS.
For School Trustees— CHARLES G. MURCH, JOSEPH P. JOY.
For Assessor—DAVID KILMER.
For Constables— WILLIAM YOUNG, HENRY BISHOP.
H. BREWSTER, Chairman.
WM. D. [illegible], E. WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS:
For Congress—GUY R. PELTON.
For Assembly—MOSELY LYON.
For Alderman—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT.
For Councilman—ROBERT S. GOULD.
For Assessor—GEORGE PARKER.
For School Commissioner—VINCENT M. LECOMTE.
For Trustees JOHN BUSH, J. A. CURRIER.
For Inspector—A. R. PADDOCK.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.—GEORGE W. WALLING will not withdraw as a candidate for Assembly, and hopes to receive the support of all good citizens opposed to all corruption in high places. He will surely legislate only for the interest of [illegible] generally; be sure and give him your vote, [illegible] proscribed citizen.
JAMES M. DENNIS, Chairman.
A. C. DAYTON, Secretary.

[illegible] COMMITTEE.—[illegible] The Committee recommend [illegible] candidates for the support of the electors of the respective Wards in which they are nominated, as far as reported upon, viz.:
THOMAS McKNIGHT, as Alderman of the IIId Ward.
ORISON BLUNT, as Alderman of the XVth Ward.
PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards,
GEN. JAMES W. NYE.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE BRIGGS.
IXTH, XVITH AND XXTH WARDS.

REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

FREMONT, BUCHANAN, FILLMORE.—Politicians will bear in mind that the India-Rubber Bands for tying election ballots can be obtained in any quantity at the Rubber Store, No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—XIIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards. Unanimous Democratic regular nomination:
For Congress—HORACE F. CLARK.

TO CHRISTIAN FREEMEN.—BUCHANAN or FILLMORE would sanction Slavery in Kansas. FREMONT will not. God requires us to stay the power of the oppressor. Choose ye. GEO. W. ROSE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS.—
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.

BROOKLYN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Justice of Peace, First District,
WILLIAM H. McDONALD.

FRANCIS B. STRYKER,
FOR MAYOR
OF BROOKLYN.

SIXTH WARD BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.—
For Alderman—JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY,
REPUBLICANS,
AMERICANS,
AND
REFORMERS,
AT
THE NEW-YORK SUN OFFICE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4TH,
ELECTION NIGHT,
TO READ
THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTION
FROM
THE SUN BULLETIN,
AS FAST
AS THEY ARE RECEIVED,
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

"THE BOOK OUGHT TO BE SOLD BY TENS OF THOUSANDS!"
KANSAS;
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE.
BY MRS. SARA T. L. ROBINSON,
(Wife of Gov. Robinson.)
1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated $1.
EDITION READY THIS MORNING.
EDITIONS EXHAUSTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PUBLICATION.
The Transcript says:
"We have already read a great part of the volume with an interest accompanied with torture. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is really a feeble book, compared with this, in power of stirring and stinging the sensibilities. That book shows, by fiction, what Slavery does for black people; this exhibits in a simple, connected detail of facts what outrages it has perpetrated, through the organization of the United States Government, upon white men and women, and every principle of constitutional liberty. The book ought to be sold by tens of thousands."
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.
May be had of any bookseller, or by mail, without fail, on receipt of $1.

BOOKS THAT ARE BOOKS.
Rare chance for Book-Buyers. Money saved by visiting EVANS & CO.'s Gift Book Sale.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. have just received from the New-York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, a large and splendid stock of new Standard and Popular Books, which they offer at prices that defy competition. A gift worth from 25 cents to $100, delivered with each book sold. New books received as soon as issued. Mrs. Stowe's new book—DRED—for sale at $1 50, Gift included.
THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC, by the author of "Wide, Wide World," for sale at $1 25, Gift included.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Catalogues of Books with Lists of Presents sent free on application by mail. The most liberal inducements are offered to agents.
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DERBY & JACKSON, No. 119 Nassau-st.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.
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RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.
Money saved by visiting EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. have just received from the New-York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, a large and splendid stock of new Standard and Popular Books, which they offer at prices that defy competition. A gift worth from 25 cents to $100, delivered with each book sold. New books received as soon as issued. Mrs. Stowe's new book, DRED, for sale at $1 50, Gift included.
THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC, by the author of "Wide, wide World," for sale at $1 25, Gift included.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSIC DEPOT, No. 539 Broadway, Publishers for 30 years at Hamburg and Leipsic, offer the largest stock in the United States (one million works,) beside 25,000 of our own publications. Those wanting good Music are invited to select from our spacious Store, or correspond with us. Catalogue gratis. The CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY offers 25,000 distinct works. Terms: One year, $12 (with $6 worth of Music gratis;) six months, $8.

DIARIES FOR 1857.—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books, made to order. RUMRELL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 116 William-st., New-York.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertised, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 50
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 50
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 50
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 50
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 31st-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE CALECHE, WITH glass front, made by LAWRENCE. Can be used in Summer or Winter. Also a set of double harness in good order. Apply at ELDERD'S livery stable, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY COACH HORSE, SEVEN years old, sound and kind in harness, a good saddle horse, (sold for the want of use.) Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock, or from 4 to 6 o'clock, at No. 6 West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG [illegible] TUESDAY, NOV. [illegible]
[illegible] MME. CORA DE WILHORST [illegible]
Admission [illegible] ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, Fifty cents extra.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS commences on THURSDAY, Nov. [illegible] at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.
Up-Town Office [illegible] Broadway.
Down-Town Office [illegible]
The ticket offices will be open daily from 9 A. M. [illegible] Admission tickets (without reserved seats, [illegible]) be sold at the door only.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Artists of renown who visit this country are actuated by [illegible] motives: the desire to accumulate money, and the ambition to extend the dominion of their art. [illegible] majority—who aim at the first object—select a large building, where thousands may obtain admission. The minority are content with the fame which [illegible] alone bestow. It is not indelicate to say that MR. THALBERG belongs to the latter class. He desires not merely pecuniary success, but an art-exposition, and [illegible] to obtain this, he has cheerfully relinquished the [illegible] of a large hall, and is performing [illegible] of limited capacity, such as [illegible] which the nuances, the lights and shades [illegible] and the broad contrasts which impart [illegible] to piano-forte playing, may be gathered with [illegible] comfort of a home circle. In this way Mr. THALBERG hopes to contribute—here as well as in Europe—his share towards the development of music as one of the fine arts, and not merely to display his capacity as a performer.
From the same motive the price of admission has been fixed at a moderate standard—certainly too low [illegible] to afford him that just emolument to which he is entitled, since the highest average of receipts, in a room containing only about 800 seats, with standing room for [illegible] persons more, after deducting the usual [illegible] and the proportionately large expenses, will leave him a smaller share of profits than has been gained heretofore by artists holding an inferior position in the musical world to that universally conceded to MR. THALBERG.

NOTICE.
The management, being determined to act with the greatest impartiality in the distribution of tickets, are desirous of saving unnecessary trouble, take this opportunity of informing the public that the day and hour of commencement of the sale of tickets for each and every Concert will be announced two days previously, and no orders can possibly be received for seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK.
TUESDAY, Nov. 4,
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer … Mr. Wallack.
Orson … Mr. Lester.
Sampson Rawbold … Mr. Walcot.
Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Allen, &c., &c., also in the cast.
With
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount De Ligny, (the Captain) … Mr. Lester.
Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, and Miss Gannon, also in the cast.
With THE FIRE-EATER.
To-morrow— AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jaques … Mr. Wallack.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
TICKETS … 50 Cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, 1856.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
TAKE NOTICE.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY,
and YOUNG HENGLER,
APPEAR THIS EVENING.
EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]
Grand ballet of
LE DIABLE A QUATRE.
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Antoine [illegible]
Wednesday and Thursday—The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert, BLANCHE, and other entertainments.
Friday—Benefit of Messrs. Paul Brilliant, Emile [illegible] and Andrisch [illegible] The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert and the entire company.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
Immense success of
DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.
It will be repeated all this week, with new Songs, Dances, Choruses, &c., &c. Also New Scenes, Tableaux, Machinery, &c., &c.
G. Swaine Buckley in the great character of … Old Tiff.
F. Bishop Buckley … [illegible]
Miss Hilliard … [illegible]
Mr. Percival, and the rest of the talented Troupe, in prominent characters.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.
TWO AMERICAN PIECES.
TUESDAY, Nov. 4, the capital original Comedy of
SELF.
Nightly played to full and delighted audiences, with a STAR CAST and NEW SCENERY; and the laughable farce of
WHO DO YOU VOTE FOR.
Received with loud laughter and applause.
Mr. Burton in two characters.
Mrs. E. Davenport, Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Fanny Brown, Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. T. Placide, and other favorites.
Box Book open every day from 8 o'clock in the morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,500 persons. Price per night $300, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to [illegible] including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 6 South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—[illegible] WEEK OF "DRED" [illegible] GEN. TOM THUMB [illegible] PARTS FOR EUROPE [illegible] ALL PRECEDENT. DRED is performed [illegible] EVENING at 7, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. OTHER AFTERNOONS [illegible] TOM THUMB in his unique [illegible] Songs, Dances, New Farces, &c. [illegible] are now in their NEW DEN. The HAPPY FAMILY [illegible] DWARF LADY. [illegible] 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, the entertainment to commence with the drama of
THE OLD HOMSTEAD.
Mary Fuller … Little Cordelia Howard.
To be followed by the new comic Pantomime of the
SCHOOLMASTER.
The whole to conclude with the popular drama of
EL HYDER.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATER.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, will be presented, second time, an entirely new romantic melo-drama, written by Mr. Brougham, called the
RED MASK, OR THE WOLF OF BOHEMIA.
To conclude with
THE HONEYMOON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS MAGNIFICENT building is now open to visitors, and contains many new and valuable articles, together with Tapestry, Paintings and Statuary. Carew's celebrated representation of "The Descent of Christ from the Cross," is alone worth the charge for admission.

VAN OECKLEN'S AUTOMATON CLARIONET Players, on exhibition during this week at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continued resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at [illegible] Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirees will be given.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be wanting that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 155 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New-York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 8½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirees given as usual.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

NO CORONER'S INQUEST WILL EVER be the consequence of introducing LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, &c., into any house. It is as harmless as flour. The price has been reduced one-half, wholesale and retail. The flask, formerly half a dollar, is now sold at 25 cents. For your life's sake, have nothing to do with poisonous [illegible] LYON'S [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward for work and materials for alteration of School House [illegible] on 125th-st., in Harlem, and its appurtenances, according to plans and specifications deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals [illegible] at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., [illegible] to the School Officers of the XIIth Ward [illegible] made separately for the Carpenters' [illegible] or for both. They will be opened on Th[illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible]
[illegible] BROWN [illegible]
[illegible] GIBSON [illegible]

[illegible] SIXTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

[illegible] this Board was held [illegible]

[illegible] Fire Department. [illegible] of Officers of this Department (W. [illegible]) met yesterday, and elected the following [illegible] as Inspectors and Clerks, to act at [illegible] for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the [illegible] which comes off on the second Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible] Whiting, of Engine Company [illegible] Tuers, of Hose Company No. 2; Wm. [illegible] Engine Company No. 17. [illegible] Franklin, of Hose Company No. [illegible] of Hose Company No. 5.

A resolution was adopted in favor of petitioning the [illegible] for authority to increase the number of Assistant Engineers from five to seven. [illegible] nominated for the office of Chief Engineer [illegible] present incumbent, and [illegible]

Fire at Sheepshead Bay.

On Friday night last the residence of Mr. Still[illegible], a mile from Sheepshead Bay, on a [illegible] from the Coney Island Plankroad, was entirely consumed by fire, together with most of the furniture, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes in the cellar. The fire was discovered in the roof, and is supposed to have been communicated from the chimney. [illegible]

Fire in Brooklyn.

[illegible] Saturday morning, a small, unoccupied [illegible] on Nelson-street, near Court, owned by [illegible], was discovered to be on fire, [illegible] flames were soon extinguished. One hour [illegible] the building was on fire again, and burnt [illegible] the work of an incendiary. [illegible] insured for $800.

Brooklyn Water Works.

[illegible] progressing as rapidly, we are [illegible]. The principal reservoir [illegible] ready for the masons' work by Spring, [illegible] engaged on the conduit, and [illegible] anticipate that the water will be [illegible] from May next.

[illegible] in Brooklyn. [illegible] an extra force of [illegible] at the Polls in Brooklyn [illegible] citizen can have an opportunity [illegible] without risking his life or tearing all the [illegible]

[illegible]—A man named JAMES [illegible] employed in [illegible]'s distillery, at [illegible] Fourth-street, Eastern District of [illegible] instantly killed Saturday afternoon [illegible] caught in the machinery. He was [illegible] when his left hand was caught [illegible] and his head and arm and [illegible] body passed through, mangling him [illegible] manner. He had his senses for [illegible] and beckoned for assistance, [illegible] died during the afternoon, in [illegible]

[illegible]—On Sunday evening a [illegible] deliberately walked into [illegible] at the foot of Joralemon, Brooklyn. He [illegible] and taken to the Second District Station [illegible]

[illegible]—The house of Mr. Bassett, on [illegible], near Henry-street, Brooklyn, during [illegible] of the family Thursday night, was sacked [illegible]

[illegible] of Brooklyn offer a reward [illegible] for the arrest and conviction of illegal [illegible] large number of persons expect to make a [illegible] next Tuesday by watching for [illegible]

[illegible] movement afoot again in [illegible] the South Ninth-street Ferry, to [illegible] New-York side. It may [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible] the body of a man, five feet [illegible] high, and apparently about twenty-five [illegible] of age, was found at Saltersville, in Bergen township, on the shore of Newark Bay, on Friday last. He [illegible] a leather strap about the waist, in which was a [illegible] knife; and he wore two check shirts, a wove [illegible] sack coat, plaid cassimere pants and fine [illegible] boots. The Coroner's Jury gave a verdict of "Accidental drowning." Justice FRANCIS R. MILLER, of Saltersville, held the Coroner's inquest on the body.

The Jersey City Police have donned a uniform. It is like that of New-York, except gray pants, with a stripe, are not required.

SALE OF SLAVES AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 29th instant, says: Passing through the Arcade Saloon, we noticed at one of the auction stands a negro girl up for sale, and around a closely packed crowd that appeared to be deeply interested in what was going on. Curiosity led us to pause and inquire what was the cause of the apparent excitement. The bids were going on in a spirited manner, and generally at an advance of only five dollars a bid, and at every bid the eyes of the crowd would quickly turn in the direction whence the bid proceeded, the interest and the excitement being, in the meantime, upon the increase. The girl, a bright, intelligent mulattress, about fourteen years old, was evidently not indifferent to what was transpiring. There was no moisture in her eyes, but they assumed an expression which indicated that she felt some anxiety *in regard to the result of the sale, which is* not generally the case. As the bids reached near a thousand dollars, the excitement became intense, and as that figure was called, a spontaneous hiss was heard from one end of the room to the other, followed by a vehement shout of "Turn him out!" "Turn him out!" A rush was made for the door, the hammer had fallen, and the girl also, into the arms of—her mother, who had become her purchaser. The explanation of it all was that the woman had been freed by her owner, and had earned money enough to buy her child, the mulattress in question, and being a very valuable servant, several persons were anxious to obtain her, but all of them, with one exception, had pledged the mother that they would not bid against her, and they honorably kept their faith. It was the conduct of this one, who was bidding against the mother, which so excited and exasperated the crowd on the occasion. The man made good his escape; fortunately so for him, we think, as we heard sundry expressions about "Lynching," &c., as the crowd came back to talk over the matter. The mother was so much affected by the joy of having succeeded in retaining possession of her child, that she swooned away, and was carried out of the saloon. We may add that the sale was a succession sale, and was not designed to be anything more than nominal, and nobody intended that the mother should be deprived of her child.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Since Sunday last the denomination of Friends known as Hicksites have been holding their yearly meeting in the meeting-house West Lombard-street, which was terminated yesterday morning. The various deliberations were of the most kind and fraternal character, and sustained the high character for peacefulness and quietude universally ascribed to the Societies of Friends. Some of the public meetings were made interesting by the delivery of the experience of the older and more devout members, representing a half dozen States, including Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The private business meetings had reference to the sending and receiving of the usual letters, as well as the practice of alms-giving and other important Christian duties."

LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—About 10¼ o'clock on Friday night, fire was discovered issuing from the cooper's shop owned by SAMUEL BURNS, in Water-street, Poughkeepsie. From there the flames spread to five dwelling houses, owned by WILLIAM DAVIES, entirely destroying them. A double dwelling on the east side of Water-street next took fire, and was nearly consumed. The entire loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes a card from Mr. [illegible], Mexican Consul General, in defence of his Government for its action in the confiscation of Church property. The circumstances narrated relate to the [illegible] case of a Mr. CADENA.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts Thursday Nov. 27.

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible] Monday, Nov. 3—6 P. M. [illegible] and languid. [illegible]

COFFEE—Is inactive and languid. Java, 14¾c.@15½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12c.; Rio, [illegible]@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is [illegible] at previously quoted prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13⅜
Fair	13⅜	13½	13⅝	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier and less sought after at slightly reduced and drooping rates. The sales reported since our last consist of about 9,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@$6 50
Straight State	6 50@ 6 60
Favorite and Extra State	6 60@ 6 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 55@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 90@ 7 10
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 90@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 8 00

Canadian is still scarce and quiet; superfine to extra is worth $6 [illegible]@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 850 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is pretty active and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,300 bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 15 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is worth $3@$5 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 [illegible]@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $3 12½@$3 25 for half, and $6 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened tamely and heavily, but subsequently attracted considerable attention at about previous quotations. The very heavy receipts, to-day, solely prevented an improvement. The sales since our last add up about 67,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian white at $1 65@$1 70; good Canadian red at $1 54; and ordinary to fair Western red at $1 37@$1 47 ℔ bushel. Rye salable and firm at 88c.@89c. ℔ bushel; 3,500 bushels changed hands thereat. Oats are are in good request and are worth 45½c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm, at $1 15@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately sought after, and is pretty firm. There were sales reported of about 44,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for unsound, heated and damp; 73c.@74c. for Mixed; 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There have been 850 bales River disposed of at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New remain in fair request and are firm, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Old rules dull and heavy, at 3½c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $30@$30 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Quiet, at previous figures.

LEAD—Dull, but steady.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, and is firm at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears pretty brisk and steady. New-Orleans, 58c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c.@43c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are in limited demand at about previous figures. Spirits do. is more readily bought, and is generally worth 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movement in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in pretty brisk request, and is firm at $1 01@$1 02, in lots, from store, ℔ gallon. To arrive during each of the next five months it has been freely purchased at 85c.@87c. ℔ gallon. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales reported of only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 25 for Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand and are heavy at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is heavy and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 295 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to Prime, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand at former figures. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do.; and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@21 for Ohio; 19c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27½c. for Prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were sales reported of 150 tcs. of common to choice, here and to arrive, at from $4@$5 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are not quite so active, but they are stiffly held. The sales reported since our last embrace about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¼c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 ℔s. prime were reported at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 38c.@38½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at about previous figures. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 25s.@30s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 East 22d-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Superb sale of costly household furniture, silver and plated ware, costly vases, &c. The furniture made by Belter within a few months.

RECEPTION ROOM—Velvet carpets, brocatel curtains, richly carved etagere, encoignure suite in rosewood, covered with tapestry, very choice vases, parians, artistic bronzes, chandeliers, costly ormolu clocks, &c.

DINING ROOM—Tapestry carpet, richly carved oak buffet, with flowers and figures; couch and chairs of oak, with tapestry; oval pier glass, superb mantel vases, extension dining-room table, with leaves in case and marble top; large iron silver-safe, made by Herring; superb dinner, tea and breakfast set, painted blue and gold with flowers; real bronze chandelier; costly painted vases, large size; oil-paintings and engravings; superb chased silver tea and breakfast set; knives, forks, spoons, &c.; real Sheffield plated ware, rich cut glass, &c.

PARLORS—Rich new velvet carpets, elegant carved etageres, lined with satin wood; encoignure rosewood suites, openwork, carved medallion backs, covered in brocade and rich crimson and gold silk brocatel; elaborately carved centre-table, real statuary, marble top; real bronze chandeliers; magnificent painted vases from the royal manufactory at Berlin; very high class oil-paintings, gilt and marble-top tables; superbly carved piano-forte, seven octaves, cost $800; music stand, pier glasses and rich curtains; carved rosewood bookcase, lined with satin wood, about 300 volumes of elegantly bound books of the most select authors; large Parian groupes, antique vases, perfect works of art, mantel ornaments and other beautiful articles.

BEDROOM—Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood carved bedsteads and canopies; dressing glasses and bureaus, armoire-à-glace, rosewood furniture, covered maroon velvet; real ormolu vases, pier glasses, brocatel curtains, chairs in tapestry, iron safe, oil-paintings and engravings, furniture in black walnut, bedstead, bureau, cabinet, &c.

The sale will commence with kitchen-ware and basement furniture. The above can be examined one day previous to the sale.

The above sale will positively take place by order of the Court at the time and place specified.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., precisely, in Oxford-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, engravings, with kitchen furniture, &c., &c., all as good as new. Also, a splendid rosewood piano, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, a very superior instrument. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 57 West 36th-st., on *THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants'* Exchange. Said property is desirably located; neighborhood improved. House has all the modern improvements: baths, gas, &c. Sale positive. Terms at time of sale, or, upon application to the Auctioneer, at rooms Nos. 19 and 21 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, for cash, without reserve, at their salesroom No. 62 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, commencing at 10½ A. M., a varied stock of fancy goods, dry goods, clothing, cloths, vestings, shirts, collars, &c. Catalogues at salesroom early on morning of sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES. NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST. Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $245—PRICE $350.—Only 8 days old. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it was made to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen 75 other pianos, and a large assortment of Carhart's, Prince's, and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL seven-octave Piano-Forte, in elegant rosewood case, and of brilliant tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; will be sold for $260; been used a few months; the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place.

ALEXANDER'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, for churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops each, for $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $250 and $350, or for rent. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without eolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 443 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGOOIST'S Piano warerooms, 44 West 15th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC.—[illegible] ADULT CLASS IN MUSIC [illegible] commence on Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at [illegible] in the lecture room of Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. The first part of each evening through the whole course will be devoted to elementary instruction, and the last, to the practice of [illegible] music, including anthems, glees, &c. Terms [illegible] months; tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets $3, to be obtained at the room.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. Ivers & Harrison, No. 26 Beekman-st.; of Jas. R. Wilson, No. 3 Cortlandt-st.; CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, and HANSON & Co., No. 510 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 40 East 35th-st., (between Madison and 4th-avs.)—Mrs. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils. The second term of the present scholastic year commences Nov. 24. The valuable services of Prof. D. L. KRUGER are engaged in the Latin and Mathematical Department. A few pupils would be received to join the Dancing Class.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 600 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 600 Broadway, second floor. E. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 136 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 832 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

HARP, PIANO AND SINGING.—A LADY, highly qualified, gives lessons at her residence, or those of the pupils. The advertiser will improve the style of advanced pupils, either in singing or piano, and her method of teaching the harp has been very successful. Terms moderate. Address, free, HARPIST, care of Mr. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

A LADY WILL ATTEND TO THE EDUCAtion of four pupils, at her home, in a pleasant New-England village. She will make their happiness and improvement her whole care. Information furnished personally, or by reference, by addressing B, Box No. 44, South Woodstock, Ct.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $2 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $5 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, mornings, at No. 61 West 18th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn. Mrs. W. can be seen from 3 till 5 o'clock at Johnson's Hotel, No. 8 Warren-st., till Saturday.

$5.—A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING GUARanteed to all, old and young, in 10 lessons. Terms reduced, on and after Nov. 4, from $10 to $5. Separate parlors for private instruction. Double-Entry Book-keeping, $10. Apply this week, at the Academy, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$2.—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—INcluding stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY School for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—ON THE EAST River, opposite 61st-st., will resume Nov. 1. Applicants for admission can conveniently call on Mrs. WM. JONES, by crossing to Greenpoint at 10th-st., whence are hourly stages. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 545 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y. Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. 3. REFERENCE—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 775 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT, CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College—under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Embracing a Primary, Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 5th inst. A few vacancies are yet to be filled. CHARLES BARTLETT.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 150 West 24th st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N.Y. C. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$100 PER ANNUM.—FORT PLAIN SEMINAry, two hours' ride from Albany. Term opens Nov. 4. J. H. LATIMER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST 16th-st., under the instruction of J. H. TYNG.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD. ALSO, Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong-Kong	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE..........Hunter River. BRISBANE and IPSWICH..........Moreton Bay. VICTORIA BRANCHES: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton. CASTLEMAINE..........Mount Alexander. BALARAT. SANDHURST AGENCY..........Bendigo. OVENS AGENCY. ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Watworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857. Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next. THOMAS TILESTON, President. PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 6 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

THE [illegible] COUPONS DUE [illegible] on the following [illegible] viz.: City of Milwaukee bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown R. R. Co. 7 per cent. La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds. La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds 8 per cent. Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1.—OF THE CITY OF DAVENPORT, CITY OF ROCK ISLAND, CITY OF PERU—Issued to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. CITY OF BURLINGTON—Issued to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. CITY OF DUBUQUE—Issued to W. W. Corcoran and M. Ahern. Will be paid on presentation by E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Receiver of the Astor Mutual Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to persons indebted to the Company, that payment of their debts can be made to him at No. 45 Wall-st. He requests persons having claims upon the Company to present the same with the evidence thereof at the same place. R. J. BROWN.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—An election for thirteen Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order, SAM'L. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER—ASA SMITH, instead of EDWARD WALKER, as published in yesterday's paper.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO., No. 396 BROADWAY.—The books of the above Company are again open for the transfer of stock. By order, JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND mortgage, on strictly first-class improved City property, will be sold at a liberal discount. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS, DUE NOV. 1, OF THE Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of MORAN BROTHERS, 1 Hanover-square.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1856.—The State Bank at Sackett's Harbor, (Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An act to authorise the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages described in the following Schedule, and held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

No.	By whom made.	Amount.	Description.	When due.	Recorded.
[illegible]	Elisha Camp and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Same.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nelson Folsom and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dyer N. Burnham and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	William Wilcox and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jane Ann Johnson and husband.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	David W. Ackerman and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John D. Ingraham and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John L. Alger and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John Drake Smith and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	William L. Burlingame and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cornelius Van Allen and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Samuel F. Hooker.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aaron Holden and wife.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And that the following described certificates of New-York State Stock, also held by the said Superintendent, as part security as aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.:

Certificate No. 565, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 566, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 567, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 568, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 569, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 570, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 571, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 572, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 573, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.

Certificate No. 7,215, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.

Certificate No. 8,345, for $6,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.

Certificate No. 67, for $4,000—6 per cent. redeemable in 1873.

And further, that all the circulating notes registered in this Department, and issued by the aforesaid Bank, will be redeemed *out of the trust funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose, as soon as the said funds can* be converted into money; and if the proceeds of the said funds shall not be sufficient to redeem all of said circulating notes, then they will be redeemed pro rata, as required in and by the acts aforesaid.

The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department, at any time previous to the day of sale. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, OCT. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the six months, ending Oct. 1, payable to the stockholders in stock on the 1st of November next. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A first dividend of two hundred and fifty-four dollars per bond of $1,000, say one thousand dollars, will be made at the Bank of America, under a deed of trust, in favor of the undersigned. JAMES T. SOUTTER, J. PUNNETT, THEODORE DEHON, Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANIC'S BANKING ASSOciation, Oct. 28, 1856.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to 1st proximo. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1856. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th inclusive. Per order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OCTOBER 15, 1856. LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. ALDEN S. CROWELL, SAMUEL W. BURTIS, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, Commissioners.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURance Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] HUMAN [illegible] This [illegible] work [illegible] contains [illegible] Spermatorrhea, [illegible] the author's newly-constructed Urethrometer, with [illegible] for the successful treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the [illegible] from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and, as a restorative, disinfectant, and gentle cathartic combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!—It cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, obstructions, female complaints, chronic gonorrhoea, strictures, gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all improper discharges from the bladder, kidneys or sexual organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. Beware of quack nostrums and quack doctors. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME—celebrated physicians and distinguished clergymen. See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works of Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most skeptical will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. To be had of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 73 Barclay, and No. 222 Greenwich-st., New-York, and of druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF MEDICINE.—During many centuries medical men of every description, of every country and every clime, have in vain used their individual and combined scientific researches to discover a certain and effectual eradicator, and although they have so far succeeded by the use of Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, and other mineral compounds, which, while curing the disease, entail upon the sufferer a far greater accumulation of evils, by undermining the system, destroying the vital energies of life, and bringing the patient to a premature grave; yet until the discovery of the celebrated Specific by Dr. Ward, no antidote has ever yet been produced of a PURELY VEGETABLE nature, which the proprietor in offering to a suffering world, guarantees to contain not one particle of anything deleterious to the constitution, and at the same time promises

A SPEEDY, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE TO ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED.

The properties of the Specific are mild. It has no unpleasant taste, creates no nausea on the stomach; does not impede or interfere with the patient's avocations or his usual mode of living, and yet so speedy and effectual in its remedial powers to eradicate the poison from the system within a few days after the specific is taken.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible *friend* of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood, to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, *disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of* nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 83 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This assures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhea to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug-store No. 276 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 160 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. [illegible] Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. Treatment by letter, address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

[illegible]

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—[illegible] ELLIOTT, M. D., Physician and Oculist, [illegible] the practice of his profession at [illegible] Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

DR. ELLIOTT will resume his lectures on the Theory and Practice of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human Eye, on Tuesday, Nov. [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Four lots on [illegible]-st., north side, between Nevins and Powers-sts. Also, three lots on [illegible], in the rear of the above.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Two fine farms suitable for gentlemen's country-seats, containing respectively [illegible] and 50 acres, in the immediate vicinity of the village and railroad depot. Also, a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating about 150 guests.

AT HASTINGS—A plot containing about [illegible] acres, directly on the banks of the Hudson, and near the railway station and steamboat landing. One of the most desirable building sites on the river. Apply to GRINNELL & CONSTANT, Attorneys and General Real Estate Agents, No. 30 William-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and is fitted for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY AND VALUable water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose. On the Bronx River, 10 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, with 40 acres of land, three houses, carriage-makers' shop, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 40 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 30 by 65 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for unincumbered City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREMISES No. 86 Thompson-st., near Spring-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 feet, with excellent side, front and rear light, Croton water and water closets in the building. Also, a 15-horse power engine with boiler and shafting. Annual rent very low. For full particulars inquire at the United States Patent Marble Company, No. 396 Broadway.

VALUABLE COTTAGE SITES AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG-ISLAND.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock, on the premises at Ravenswood, under the direction of Liv. Livingston, 6 cottage sites with the improvements fronting on the East River and Webster-av. and lands of John Williams. Steamboat LOCKWOOD leaves Peck Slip at 8, 1, 4 and 5 each day.

FOR SALE.—No. 32 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 29 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 180 6th-st. Lowest price, $9,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement house. A new brick 3-story basement house up town, near Broadway, for sale for $6,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house is well situated and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in Ash and Union-av., Green Point with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 91 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., Murray Hill, near 4th-av., a first-class brown-stone house, No. 90, built and finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises, or at No. 100 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Depot. Apply to S. JONES, No. 371 Broadway.

FOR SALE—42 YEARS' LEASE—PREMISES No. 123 Bowery. For particulars, apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and attic furnished dwelling-house, in 22d-st., near 6th-av. Has every convenience. Will be let for six months, or longer. Rent reasonable, to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HENRY A. KERR, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, at moderate rent to responsible party; one mile from Fulton Ferry, one block from cars. House and furniture nearly new and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will sell furniture, if desired. Address C. F. R., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; has all the modern improvements; will be let for six or 12 months; the owner now in Europe. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., only. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS AND BEDROOM ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen; will be let together or separate. Gas and bath in the house. Apply at No. 109 Prince-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY TO the 1st of May or longer, if desired, the cottage house, No. 60 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., this City; rent at rate of $300 per annum. Apply to H. H. GODET, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Hanover sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, AND THREE rooms on the third, together with back basement, of house No. 21 King-st. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 21 Chatham-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET—BEST block on the avenue, store 60 feet long, good plate-glass windows, now occupied as a clothing store; a capital stand for boots and shoes, clothing, fancy grocery, or tea store; possession immediately. Apply in the dry goods store, No. 263.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suits, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FAMILY of four grown persons, a three-story house, two rooms deep preferred, with every modern convenience. Must be situated between 10th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,000. To any one giving up housekeeping the subscriber would be willing to purchase a part of the furniture. Address J. G. W., Box No. 3,212 Post-Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE IN THIS CITY by a small, quiet, unexceptionable family; house must be *located in a good neighborhood, and have the* modern improvements and conveniences; willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations. Address J. G. R. Daily *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NOT BELOW Warren-st., to hire until the first of May, a genteel furnished house for a very small family. Address Box No. 1,000 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; fine views of the Sound, ¾ mile from Depot. For further particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 16th-st., from 1 to 2 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & PARK, No. 81 Greene-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A FAMILY wishing to discontinue housekeeping, would sell the whole or a part of their furniture, which is nearly new. To a family commencing housekeeping this is a desirable opportunity. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, chairs, plain tables, stoves and pipes, matting, oil-cloth, &c., now on storage, and for sale low if applied for immediately, at No. 600 Broadway, third story.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, 21 Canal-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT—FOR ROOFS, &c., 1½ CTS. PER POUND and boiled oil, 75 cts. [illegible], 50 cents per gallon. Prime [illegible] 3 cents per gallon. White lead, 7 cents per pound, and zinc white, 6 cents per pound. For sale by SMITH & [illegible], 119 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,769,611 20
Average amount of Specie....865,890 17
Average amount of Circulation....203,024 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,169,013 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....18,818 00
Average amount of Circulation....94,212 00
Average amount of Deposits....276,566 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$838,461 00
Average amount of Specie....49,233 00
Average amount of Circulation....99,962 00
Average amount of Deposits....450,042 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,449,124 77
Average amount of Specie....954,913 65
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America....34,941 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,064,919 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,541,155 78
Average amount of Specie....1,022,349 00
Average amount of Circulation....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,848,675 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,208,034 56
Average amount of Specie....108,632 51
Average amount of Circulation....95,681 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,315,228 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,364,818 65
Average amount of Specie....525,270 33
Average amount of Circulation....258,169 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,370,714 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,820,173 47
Average amount of Specie....100,756 46
Average amount of Circulation....79,651 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,390,401 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,200,102 61
Average amount of Specie....633,387 17
Average amount of Circulation....103,217 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,119,798 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,321,936 11
Average amount of Specie....542,304 55
Average amount of Circulation....552,783 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,205,189 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$968,348 97
Average amount of Specie....63,830 40
Average amount of Circulation....176,017 00
Average amount of Deposits....797,651 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JAS. L. BEEKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,892,318 92
Average amount of Specie....114,478 07
Average amount of Circulation....337,593 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,238,375 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Joel L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$307,079 70
Average amount of Specie....16,245 90
Average amount of Circulation....130,871 00
Average amount of Deposits....204,663 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,380,387 90
Average amount of Specie....101,677 37
Average amount of Circulation....166,361 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$634,287 08
Average amount of Specie....90,206 47
Average amount of Circulation....126,608 00
Average amount of Deposits....370,311 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,332,735 00
Average amount of Specie....250,192 00
Average amount of Circulation....209,024 38
Average amount of Deposits....1,073,326 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$718,989 35
Average amount of Specie....61,779 30
Average amount of Circulation....208,826 00
Average amount of Deposits....521,327 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,755,325 48
Average amount of Specie....183,045 19
Average amount of Circulation....36,549 25
Average amount of Deposits....1,381,349 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,003,761 45
Average amount of Specie....293,911 43
Average amount of Circulation....73,269 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,368,347 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,802,140 45
Average amount of Specie....120,231 61
Average amount of Circulation....12,633 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,026,638 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$672,427 00
Average amount of Specie....28,361 00
Average amount of Circulation....97,299 00
Average amount of Deposits....266,675 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,465,877 50
Average amount of Specie....88,320 30
Average amount of Circulation....121,111 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,117,487 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$755,348 87
Average amount of Specie....21,603 71
Average amount of Circulation....53,359 00
Average amount of Deposits....547,159 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

***STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK*, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$618,604 36
Average amount of Specie....33,070 24
Average amount of Circulation....87,801 00
Average amount of Deposits....330,486 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,344,985 45
Average amount of Specie....59,712 32
Average amount of Circulation....114,930 00
Average amount of Deposits....734,947 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,769,003 57
Average amount of Specie....99,558 57
Average amount of Circulation....174,825 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,394,977 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$396,330 00
Average amount of Specie....26,980 00
Average amount of Circulation....94,369 00
Average amount of Deposits....205,289 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$707,506 18
Average amount of Specie....32,544 56
Average amount of Circulation....130,744 00
Average amount of Deposits....538,109 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel N. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. N. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,996,444 36
Average amount of Specie....137,900 25
Average amount of Circulation....262,369 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,604,430 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,520,245 59
Average amount of Specie....569,004 69
Average amount of Circulation....233,303 32
Average amount of Deposits....3,276,884 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$993,455 85
Average amount of Specie....51,949 79
Average amount of Circulation....96,205 00
Average amount of Deposits....307,080 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,837,311 75
Average amount of Specie....109,860 75
Average amount of Circulation....140,467 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,066,855 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,573,439 80
Average amount of Specie....403,188 88
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,907,877 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,112,107 53
Average amount of Specie....54,458 00
Average amount of Circulation....213,133 00
Average amount of Deposits....541,200 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....47,968 00
Average amount of Circulation....159,604 00
Average amount of Deposits....308,794 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN M. DAVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,232,303 75
Average amount of Specie....140,159 03
Average amount of Circulation....103,696 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,614,608 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],474 15
Average amount of Specie....[illegible],615 15
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible],060 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,702,306 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,362,127 25
Average amount of Specie....112,731 58
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....103,549 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,539,815 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,941,871 26
Average amount of Specie....569,616 51
Average amount of Circulation....282,598 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,341,382 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,310,361 00
Average amount of Specie....69,859 00
Average amount of Circulation....116,689 00
Average amount of Deposits....692,647 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,539,938 54
Average amount of Specie....245,831 20
Average amount of Circulation....122,960 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,035,660 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$353,456 77
Average amount of Specie....11,372 47
Average amount of Circulation....94,108 00
Average amount of Deposits....187,265 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$470,503 07
Average amount of Specie....21,044 28
Average amount of Circulation....122,675 00
Average amount of Deposits....138,454 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$214,260 26
Average amount of Specie....10,699 06
Average amount of Circulation....146,974 00
Average amount of Deposits....194,048 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,054,767 74
Average amount of Specie....69,533 38
Average amount of Circulation....154,981 00
Average amount of Deposits....761,828 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,533,391 45
Average amount of Specie....106,918 10
Average amount of Circulation....170,123 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,186,403 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$566,173 75
Average amount of Specie....41,021 30
Average amount of Circulation....119,496 00
Average amount of Deposits....363,265 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of November, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$955,782 32
Average amount of Specie....44,469 09
Average amount of Circulation....116,869 00
Average amount of Deposits....540,208 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 3d day of November, 1856.
JOHN HOOPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,757,287 71
Average amount of Specie....147,359 83
Average amount of Circulation....126,625 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,842,083 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$772,784 46
Average amount of Specie....47,651 53
Average amount of Circulation....132,549 00
Average amount of Deposits....364,547 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
WM. H. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,046,916 02
Average amount of Specie....291,515 53
Average amount of Circulation....107,607 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,941,240 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$870,812 11
Average amount of Specie....47,433 00
Average amount of Circulation....88,680 00
Average amount of Deposits....440,488 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Abram Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,308,145 20
Average amount of Specie....163,881 56
Average amount of Circulation....109,249 00
Average amount of Deposits....680,758 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,507,372 79
Average amount of Specie....77,886 44
Average amount of Circulation....231,115 00
Average amount of Deposits....789,741 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,394,041 46
Average amount of Specie....330,736 65
Average amount of Circulation....187,631 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,082,399 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, *for Syracuse*; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, *for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo,* Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:40 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:00 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Poer, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES,
FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.
CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.
OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.
To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.
GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.
I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.
For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 242 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—A constant supply on hand and for sale. Present prices are as follows:
Sheet-Lead, [illegible]c.
Lead Pipe, [illegible]c.
Drop Shot, [illegible]c.
Buck Shot, [illegible]c.
Bar Lead, [illegible]c.
A discount will be made to regular dealers. All the above articles are of superior quality.
For sale by McCullough's Shot and Lead Company, No. 159 Front-st. J. McCULLOUGH, President.

BOILER FOR SALE.—ONE LOCOMOTIVE Flue Boiler, 25-horse power, but little used, to be sold low. Apply to CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 25 Vesey-st., or at East 52d-st., corner 1st-av.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 286 South-st., and No. 269 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—AT the Brush Factory, No. 237 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York....Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston....Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....Wednesday, Dec. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others *will be returned.*
The Steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST *commander,* will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin....75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO,		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
Including Isthmus Transit.		First Cabin....	$75
First Cabin....	$175	Second Cabin....	60
Second Cabin....	125	Steerage....	25
Steerage....	75		

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah on Wednesday, Nov. 5, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading only signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on Saturday, Nov. 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by E. B. FRANKLIN and JOHN P. COMPTON at the office No. 35 Nassau-st.
EUGENE B. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM A. NICHOLS,
JOHN P. COMPTON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO copartnership, and will continue the general auction and commission business at the spacious salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
EUGENE B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN W. PETRI,
JOHN P. COMPTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.
N. B.—Liberal advances made on consignments of every description of merchandise.
FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GENIN & LOCKWOOD, is this day dissolved. SIDNEY C. GENIN retires from business.
SIDNEY C. GENIN,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the business of Stock and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of LOCKWOOD & CO.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ODELL & FARNUM have this day associated with themselves JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., and will continue the business of buying, selling and negotiating mercantile paper and bills of exchange at No. 3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, under the firm of BRUCE, ODELL & FARNUM.
J. M. BRUCE, Jr.,
W. A. ODELL,
D. M. FARNUM.
OCT. 1, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the commission stock business, under the firm of VOORHEES & KIRKLAND, at No. 3 Exchange-place.
WM. D. VOORHEES,
EDWARD KIRKLAND.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY F. PHINNEY, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. GREGORY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order in this action, made the [illegible] day of October, 1856, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, Referee, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by [illegible] LUDLOW, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon of that day, the following described premises: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, one hundred feet easterly from the Fifth-avenue, and running thence easterly on the line of said street two hundred feet to property now of John Henry, thence northerly parallel with the Fifth-avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block, thence westerly on said line one hundred and twenty-five feet to the property of Bernard Murtagh, thence northerly to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street one hundred feet and ten inches, thence westerly three hundred and twenty-five feet on the line of said street, and thence southerly parallel with Fifth-avenue, two hundred and one feet and eight inches to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, the point of beginning; also, the two gores or pieces of land, beginning at a point four hundred and fifty feet easterly from the Fifth-avenue, on the northerly line of said One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and running thence easterly on said line fifteen feet to the middle line of the Old Harlem Road, leading from McGowan's to Harlem, thence northeasterly along said middle line of said road two hundred and fifty-nine feet and three inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, thence westerly along the line of said street one hundred and two feet, six inches, to the property of Bernard Murtagh, thence southerly parallel with said Fifth-avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block, thence westerly along said line seventy-five feet, thence southerly parallel to the Fifth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, the point of beginning; the said two gores containing respectively 5,480 and 6,080 superficial feet; the aforesaid twenty-one lots and two gores being laid down and described on a map made by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated June 7, 1851, attached to a deed made by Isaac Adriance, executor, &c., to Henry F. Phinney, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 576, folio 123, as numbers one, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six and forty-one, and taken together contain twenty-five lots and five-sixths of a lot, be the same more or less; all which is further illustrated and described by a map or diagram attached to a deed made by the said Henry F. Phinney, to the said Daniel H. Gregory, dated the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1856.—New-York, Oct. 13, 1856.
DUNCAN McMARTIN, Referee.
TRACY, WATT & OLMSTEAD, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 15 William-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON B. BELKNAP against ANDREW SIMPSON, ROBERT AULD and ALICE his wife, JOSEPH McMAHON and [illegible] his wife, and PETER C. MABIE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 37 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed as aforesaid on the 2d day of August, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To PETER C. MABIE. a2-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN D. WRIGHT against CHAS. BYRNE, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Hugh Byrne, deceased, Charles Byrne and Sarah his wife, Daniel Byrne and Margaret his wife, James Byrne, and Ellen his wife, William Byrne, Charles Brennan and Mary his wife. The people of the State of New-York to the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October instant, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in said city, within 20 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, Oct. 27, 1856.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o28-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. STOW and THOMAS C. SMART, against TILLMAN W. McCARTHY, N. A. ROBINSON and JOHN DOE, (a fictitious name,) composing the firm of McCARTHY, ROBINSON & CO.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars fifty cents, with interest from the 7th day of June, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 11, 1856.
STARR & RUGGLES Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Of-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of F. JAMES GLOVER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.
FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.
au8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1856.
JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.
je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Cross, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1856.
J. B. NONES, Executor.
je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 91 West 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.
MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856.
WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.
my12-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.
MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 35 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1856. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH,
n4-law6mTu* No. 35 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner Sixty-first-st. and Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.
a2-law6mTu* CATARINA BEHRENS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.
s2-law6mTu* CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON OSTRANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 130 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856.
s16-law6mTu* ISAAC WARD, Executor.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, cutlery, envelopes, slates and slate pencils, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE.—IN binding pass books, memorandums, copy books, cash books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 193 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] WHERE THE POLLS WILL BE HELD.

[illegible]

Thirteenth Ward—*First District*—At corner of Clinton and Grand streets (Onderdonk's.) *Second District*—At 80 Clinton-street. *Third District*—At 448 Grand-street. *Fourth District*—At 111 Broome-street. *Fifth District*—At 349 Grand-street. *Sixth District*—At 33 Mangin-street.

Fourteenth Ward—*First District*—At 76 Prince-street. *Second District*—At 43 Prince-street. *Third District*—At 201 Broome-street. *Fourth District*—At Broadway House, corner Broadway and Grand-street. *Fifth District*—At 138 Mercer-street. *Sixth District*—At 180 Centre-street.

Fifteenth Ward—*First District*—At 167 Bleecker-street. *Second District*—At Constitution Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets. *Third District*—At H. A. Kerr's, corner Broadway and Astor-place. *Fourth District*—At [illegible] 4th-street. *Fifth District*—At [illegible] 4th-avenue. *Sixth District*—At northwest corner of Broadway and 11th-street.

Sixteenth Ward—*First District*—At 73 9th-avenue. *Second District*—At 209 9th-avenue. *Third District*—At [illegible] 8th-avenue. *Fourth District*—At 211 9th-avenue. *Fifth District*—At 72 7th-avenue. *Sixth District*—At [illegible]. *Seventh District*—At 141 West 20th-street. *Eighth District*—At 232 7th-avenue.

Seventeenth Ward—*First District*—At 1 Rivington-street. *Second District*—At 33 2d-avenue. *Third District*—At 215 Houston-street. *Fourth District*—At 138 Stanton-street. *Fifth District*—At 137½ 2d-street. *Sixth District*—At 99 Avenue A. *Seventh District*—At 205 1st-avenue. *Eighth District*—At 78 2d-avenue. *Ninth District*—At 4 Stuyvesant-street. *Tenth District*—At 5 6th-street.

Eighteenth Ward—*First District*—At 27 East Eighteenth-street. *Second District*—At 42 Union-place. *Third District*—At North east corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue. *Fourth District*—At Southeast corner of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue. *Fifth District*—At Southeast corner Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway. *Sixth District*—At Southeast corner Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. *Seventh District*—At Old House of Refuge, First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Nineteenth Ward—*First District*—At house of Michael O'Brien, 118 East Forty-second-street. *Second District*—In Sixty-first-street, next to the corner of Second-avenue, and adjoining the house of E. S. Parsons, near Second-avenue. *Third District*—At northeast corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue. *Fourth District*—At Newman's Brewery, in Forty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twentieth Ward—*First District*—At 282 Seventh-avenue. *Second District*—At 132 West 23d-street. *Third District*—At 420 7th-avenue. *Fourth District*—At 291 10th-avenue. *Fifth District*—At 395 9th-avenue. *Sixth District*—At 191 West 38th-street. *Seventh District*—At northwest corner of 38th-street and 10th-avenue. *Eighth District*—At 241 7th-avenue. *Ninth District*—At 259 9th-avenue.

Twenty-first Ward—*First District*—At Smith's Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. *Second District*—At [illegible] 3d-av. *Third District*—At 1,130 Broadway. *Fourth District*—At 473 3d-av.

Twenty-second Ward—*First District*—At 77 West [illegible]-st. *Second District*—At 585 8th-av. *Third District*—At Broadway, between 56th and 57th sts. *Fourth District*—At northwest corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av. *Fifth District*—At 557 9th-av. *Sixth District*—At 627 9th-av.

The Polls in Brooklyn.

The Common Council have designated the following places for holding the Polls in Brooklyn:

First Ward—*First District*—Fulton, corner of Columbia-street. *Second District*—58 Atlantic, near Hicks-street.

Second Ward—*First District*—Front-street, one door from Fulton. *Second District*—Station-house, Jay-street, corner of York.

Third Ward—Armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets. *Second District*—162 Atlantic-street.

Fourth Ward—*First District*—Sands, near Fulton-street. *Second District*—Washington Hall, Adams, near Tillary-street. *Third District*—16 Myrtle-avenue, near Adams-street.

Fifth Ward—*First District*—Gold, corner of Front-street. *Second District*—High, near Gold-street. *Third District*—Tillary, near Bridge-street.

Sixth Ward—*First District*—105 Atlantic-street, near Willow. *Second District*—Hicks, near Degraw-street. *Third District*—Van Brunt-street, near Hamilton-avenue.

Seventh Ward—*First District*—Myrtle-avenue, near Graham-street. *Second District*—Classon, corner Quincy-street.

Eighth Ward—3d-avenue, corner 19th-street.

Ninth Ward—*First District*—Nostrand, near De Kalb-avenue. *Second District*—Fulton-avenue, near Halder's Hotel. *Third District*—Walworth-street, corner Myrtle-avenue.

Tenth Ward—*First District*—No. 11 Fulton-avenue, near Smith-street. *Second District*—No. 316 Atlantic-street, near Hoyt-street. *Third District*—Court-street, near Butler-street.

Eleventh Ward—*First District*—Granada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-avenue. *Second District*—Station-house, Myrtle-avenue. *Third District*—Corner of Oxford-street and Fulton-avenue.

Twelfth Ward—*First District*—Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt. *Second District*—Hamilton-avenue, corner of Clinton-street.

Thirteenth Ward—*First District*—No. 46 South 7th-street, between 2d and 3d streets. *Second District*—Odeon, 5th-street, near South 4th-street.

Fourteenth Ward—*First District*—No. 72 North 4th-street, between 2d and 3d streets. *Second District*—Station-house, North 5th-street, between 5th and 6th streets. *Third District*—North 2d-street, between 3d and 4th streets.

Fifteenth Ward—*First District*—South 1st-street, corner of 10th-street. *Second District*—Graham-avenue, corner of Ainslie-street.

Sixteenth Ward—*First District*—No. 287 South 4th-street, near 10th-street. *Second District*—Meserole-street, near Ewen-street. *Third District*—Graham-avenue, corner of McKibben-street.

Seventeenth Ward—No. 4 Greenpoint-avenue, near the ferry.

Eighteenth Ward—Conselyea's House, Bushwick's Cross Roads.

Nineteenth Ward—Bedford, near Division-avenue.

The Corporation Counsel.—We are authorized and requested by Robert Emmet to state that he has not declined the nomination of the Republican Party for the office of Corporation Counsel, and that no one was authorised to decline it on his behalf.

Meetings were held, last evening, in the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, by the Republicans. Mr. A. J. Bleecker addressed his friends, and showed himself a living candidate for their suffrages. The best feeling prevailed for the entire City ticket.

The *North Carolina* and the *Wabash* remained at their old posts last night at 10 o'clock. The project of making votes by removing them seems to have been abandoned. Gen. Scott has ordered that special care be taken to prevent any illegal votes coming over from Governor's Island.

We had not room yesterday to give abstracts of half the sermons bearing upon *the crisis*, which our reporters had prepared. We must not omit mention, however, of a noble discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in which he boldly committed himself to the position of the Republican party, and even declared his preference to disunion rather than base submission to the dictates of the Slave Power. Rev. Dr. Osgood, in the evening, preached upon "Choice, or election as a principle in human life." He repudiated the idea that clergymen have nothing to do with politics, and declared his determination at all times and all points to oppose the further extension of Slavery. Rev. Dr. [illegible] chose for his subject, the purity of the ballot-box, discoursing on this subject in an eloquent strain. Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, in his prayers and in his sermon, kept before his congregation the importance of the approaching occasion.

By the way, a story, started in the *News* and helped forward by the *Express*, concerning a trouble in Dr. Hatfield's Church, we are authorised to affirm, is in the strongest manner, as utterly untrue, and as baseless [illegible]. A great many misapprehensions have arisen from confounding the two reverend gentlemen in town [illegible] the name of Hatfield. But the story [illegible].

[illegible] Washington, whose [illegible] Academy Hall [illegible] occupied the Chair. [illegible] Fremont as a Catholic, an impostor, [illegible] the same church with himself, [illegible] that he had become a [illegible], he [illegible] the discourse [illegible] of Fremont, full of spite and disgusting personality. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. H. Duganne, who stated that the crews of the *North Carolina* and the *Wabash* had been ordered to vote the Buchanan ticket. Hon. Daniel Ullman afterwards addressed the meeting, and was loudly applauded.

The ladies favorable to organizing some project for the relief of Kansas met again yesterday and talked over the methods most likely to accomplish their object. One lady brought in a subscription of $50. Help is promised from the congregations of Drs. Cheever, Chapin, and others. Their object is a good one. They adjourned, to meet again at Hope Chapel on Wednesday noon.

An election for Rabbi was held on Sunday, at the Crosby-street Synagogue, the oldest Jewish congregation in the City. It resulted in the unanimous choice of Rev. Dr. Fischell, of Liverpool, Eng.—a gentleman of erudition and eloquence, who has been but a few weeks in America.

The stillest place within the City bounds to-morrow evening, will be the small chapel of the University, where a knot of quiet, unexcited people will meet to hear a paper from Rev. J. C. Fletcher, on Brazil and the Brazilians, read before the Historical Society.

A lady correspondent complains that she has been obliged to pay 2 cents apiece for several letters which, on being opened, proved to be earnest appeals to vote for this or that man. As she is not a voter, she thinks it hard.

We have seen a handbill that is in circulation urging that Mr. Erastus C. Benedict is ineligible to the office of School Commissioner because he is a Regent of the University. That is the purest of gammon, of course.

A new Time-table is in effect on the Erie Railroad; the Chicago Express leaving at 12 M. instead of 1 P. M., and the Buffalo Express at 6:30 instead of 6 A. M. The trains are now running with great regularity, the engineering troubles having been satisfactorily adjusted.

We hope nobody will be voting to-day for Judge Edmonds as Assemblyman. The Judge was nominated, but peremptorily declined.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. Bleecker—The Mayoralty.—A report having been industriously circulated that I have withdrawn my name as the nominee of the Republican Party for the Mayoralty, I deem it due, both to the members of that party and to my own self-respect, to state that there is not, and never was, any foundation whatever for such an assertion. My nomination at first, by a very large majority of the Republican Convention, and its immediate unanimous ratification, I can consider in no other light than as a pledge to me of the entire support by those of my fellow-citizens who were represented by that body; and I have yet to learn that I am released from my part of the engagement by which I became the representative of a great, and, I trust, successful party. Only those who wish to cast a slur upon me as a man and a Republican, will represent me as deserting my post at this stage of the conflict. Anthony J. Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

What is Kalliston or Orient Water? It is a botanical preparation containing the desirable active properties of the rarest plants and the choicest flowers in the world. The discovery of the power, and combination of which, was the result of study and close chemical analysis. As a wash for the complexion it has no equal. It is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing tan, freckles, pimples and all discolorations. These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet of every lady. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, and for sale by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

What Knox Does.—

Knox sells a Hat unsurpassed in beauty of shape and glossiness of finish, for $4.

Knox sells every variety of Furs at all prices, from Mountain Marten at $10 to Hudson's Bay Sable at $1,500.

Knox sells capital Riding Hats for ladies.

Knox sells Gloves and Gauntlets, Canes and Umbrellas, and a hundred more things useful and ornamental, and all on the most moderate terms. Try him. He is at No. 212 Broadway, not far from the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' *Old Homestead*, as dramatised for this house and the Howard Family, made a most glorious hit last evening. Little Cordelia Howard's personification of the "*Child of Providence*" was a most artistic piece of acting, and astonished all. The piece is to be repeated to-night, with Mr. G. L. Fox's new pantomime of the "*Schoolmaster*," and the drama of "*El Hyder*." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

Glycerine Paste, for the Hands and Skin.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the *Bridgewater Treatise*, "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for, in polite society, it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind."

George E. Ingee & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Don't have sore heads or sore breasts; don't have Salt Rheum, or any skin disease. Use this valuable ointment, and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Pure Glycerine Soap,

Recommended by the faculty for producing a soft and white skin.

George E. Ingee & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A superb Cabinet Photograph of Wheatland, the residence of Hon. James Buchanan, has just been added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Fremont.—The friends of J. C. Fremont are expected to vote the City Ticket *entire*. No true Republican will neglect to cast his vote for the ticket headed Bleecker, (the Knickerbocker.)

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

William H. Clearwater, who killed Smith in a fight, at Channingville, Dutchess County, was examined before Judge Nelson, of Pokeepsie, on Friday last. After hearing the testimony, Clearwater was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The requisite security was produced, and the prisoner returned home.

Fatal Accident to a Lady.—An accident occurred on Friday night last, by which a lady named Sarah Billings, about 40 years of age, was killed. She was returning from Pokeepsie, to the town of La Grange, Dutchess County, and when in sight of home the horses became unmanageable and ran away. It is supposed that the lady jumped from the wagon, as she was found on the road in a state of insensibility. She died the following morning.

Personal.—Hon. Anson Burlingame is confined to his bed in Cambridge by illness, but in the opinion of his physician, if kept quiet, will be about again in a few days. His indisposition is the result of fatigue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.

The headquarters of the respective political parties in Jersey City were thronged last evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested in each of them. The closing work of the campaign was done, and the workers received their final exhortation for to-day. Each of the parties in Jersey City claim the city and the County as theirs, and there will be hard work to-day on the part of each party for success.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—On Sunday at about 1 o'clock, a young woman named Ellen Molman attempted to destroy herself by drowning. While crossing to Hoboken from New-York on the ferry-boat, she handed her hat and shawl to a little girl and jumped into the river. Buoyed up by her clothing she floated some distance, and was rescued by persons who came to her aid in a small boat. She was taken to the Station-house in Hoboken, where Justice Browning had her properly taken care of for the night. The reason of her rash attempt was that she is a Catholic and her suitor is a Protestant, and her family oppose her marriage to him.

Republican Reorganization.—A resolution was passed by Republicans, at the Republican Headquarters, in Jersey City, on Saturday evening last, that immediately after the election, without regard to the result on Tuesday, they would reorganize for future contests upon an effective plan for strengthening the party and diffusing the principles of Freedom among the people, in time when no political excitement exists, and no objections to men can be urged against our espousal of the cause of Free Labor, Free Speech and Free Territories. Last evening, notice was given that there would be a meeting on Wednesday evening next, to take the preliminary steps for such an organization.

City Prison Report.—There were 102 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during the month of October, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	71	Assault	6
Disorderly Conduct	2	Vagrancy	6
Stealing	7	Fighting	4
Embezzlement	1	Malicious Mischief	2
Bastardy	1	Gambling	1
Suspicion of Theft	1	Total	102

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows: Ireland 71, England 12, Scotland 2, Germany 5, Poland 1, United States 10, colored 1.

The Turf for 1856.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Great double team match for $2,000, Monday, Nov. 3. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. Jones b. g. *Don* and s. g. *Lantern*	1	1	1
C. Ransom, b. m. *Belle of Saratoga*, and *John Irwin*	2	2	2

Time.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
Quarter	42	42	42
Half-mile	1:23	1:22	1:23½
Mile	2:44½	2:41½	2:42½

The double-team trotting match for $2,000, which has created so much excitement in the sporting world, came off yesterday afternoon. The bay team won the race in three heats. An immense concourse of people was at the Union to witness the event. The unexpected termination of the affair surprised the backers of the blacks, for they were the favorites of the majority of the financiers; and thousands of dollars were wagered on them, at a hundred to sixty, and at two to one. The time made by the bays was below the calculations of any of the betters, few wagers on time being below 2:46. The blacks behaved badly, though the bays unquestionably have too much speed for them, had they acted ever so honestly. The bays never made a skip in the race, and glided along close to the pole, as prettily as it is possible to conceive. The blacks were apparently wild with excitement, caused, the backers asserted, by the drivers. This may be so; but it was evident that the bays have too much foot for the blacks, and can beat them either on the track or on the road.

Trotting at Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 1.—Match $250; mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

R. Chapin's bl. g. *Black Ralph*	1	1	1
E. G. Stall's br. m. *Lady Kate*	2	2	2

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:38.

Same Day—Match $50; one mile.

T. Crawford's ro. g. *Major* (in harness)	1
A. F——'s br. g. *Williamsville* (to wagon)	2

Time not given.

Trotting at Batavia, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856.—Purse $175; two-mile heats, in harness.

H. J. Beach's bl. g. *Black Hawk*	1	2	1
M. Whipple's br. h. *Jonathan Smith*	3	1	2
C. Vandebogart's b. h. *Philadelphia*	2		3 dr.

Time: 6:08—5:57—6:07.

Friday, Oct. 10.—Purse $50—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

C. Vandebogart, b. g. *Philadelphia*	1	1	1
H. J. Beach's, b. h. *Genesee Chief*	2	2	2

Time 2:59; 2:56; 3:00.

Saturday, Oct. 11.—Match $250, two-mile heats, to wagons; wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs.

C. B's br. h. *Jonathan Smith*	1	1
G. E's ch. h. *Rattlesnake*	2	2

Time 6:15; 6:13.

Same Day—Purse $50—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

A. Plato's br. h. *Kemble Jackson*	1	1	1
W. W. Plato's ch. m. *Lady Jane*	2	2	2

Time 3:05; 3:01; 3:09.

Trotting at Providence, R. I., Oct. 22, 1856.—Purse $200; ten miles in harness.

D. Mace's *Dutchess*	1
A. Carpenter's *Boston Girl*	2
H. B. Billings, *Rachel*	3

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1	2:56	6	2:54
2	2:56	7	2:55
3	2:55	8	2:59
4	2:52	9	3:04
5	2:52	10	2:56

Tuesday, Oct. 14.—Purse $150; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. Carpenter's b. m. *Boston Girl*	3	2	1	1	1
H. B. Billings' b. m. *Lady Sherman*	1	1	3	2	2
V. Brownell's b. m. *Mary Taylor*	2	3	3	3	3

Time—2:44; 2:41½; 2:39; 2:41; 2:46.

Pacing Match at Chicago, Ill.—Friday, Oct. 10, 1856.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Owner, ch. g. *James Buchanan*	2	1	1	1
Owner, b. g. *Colonel Fremont*	1	2	2	2

Time—2:52, 2:49, 2:58, 2:50.

Trotting at San Francisco, Cal.—Pioneer Course, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.—Match, $2,000; two mile heats, in harness:

J. Brooks' ch. g. *Daniel Webster* (pacer)	1	2	1
G. N. Ferguson's b. g. *New-York* (trotter)	2	1	2

Time—5:22, 5:21, 5:23½.

A young woman, named Temple, while laboring under great excitement, at a religious revival in Vernon, Conn., and giving utterance to her feelings in shouts, on Friday last, suddenly fell to the ground, dead.

MARRIED.

Peck—Emmons.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 3, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. Richard S. Peck to Miss Catharine Emmons, all of this City.

Weeks—Pearsall.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 3, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. Edgar Weeks to Miss Sarah E. Pearsall, all of this City.

Morris—Watts.—At Oaklands, Roanoke Co., Va., on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Mr. Pendleton, Dr. George W. Morris, of South Carolina, to Alice M., daughter of Gen. Edward Watts.

DIED.

Tracy.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 2, Eliza, widow of the late Fred'k A. Tracy, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of John G. Nelson, Wm. S. Wilson and Francis Brown, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 East 22d-st., without further notice.

Van Wart.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, James Van Wart, formerly of Tarrytown, in the 27th year of his age.

Beekman.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Nov. 1, Dr. Stephen D. Beekman, aged 76 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Dépôt on the arrival of the 8½ o'clock train from the City.

Baker.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Mrs. Lois Baker, in the 89th year of her age.

Burdsall.—At Purchase, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 30, John H., son of Ellwood and Hannah G. Burdsall, aged 4 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Dubois.—On Monday, Nov. 3, William Dubois, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Jacob B. Dubois, Houtenville, N. J., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 o'clock M.

Morton.—At Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Oct. 25, on his return from Minnesota, Joseph C. Morton, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of C. Van Horn, No. 66 Lexington-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Bunting.—On First day morning, the 2d inst., after a short illness, Louisa, daughter of Charles T. and Phebe M. Bunting, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Third day afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 East 12th-st., without further notice.

Raven.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, John Raven, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, from the residence of his father, Thomas Raven, No. 145 Mulberry-st.

Rooke.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, of consumption, Hester R. Rooke, daughter of the late Capt. John Rooke.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 276 Henry-st., without further invitation.

Cole.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 2, Mr. Samuel Cole, aged 30 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family, and of James Cole, and of his sister, Mrs. Mary Pettit, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Pettit, No. 147 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Weeks.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, Eliza, relict of Capt. Seaman Weeks, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Seaman and Augustus F. Weeks, also those of her sons-in-law, Samuel Booth and John B. Steck, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 146 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 3.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction to-day by E. H. Ludlow & Co.:

$4,000 New-York Central Sixes	85
1,000 2d mortgage Harlem Railroad	71
3,000 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company	97

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Miami County (Ohio) 7s, and int.	76½
5,000 Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 8s, and int.	70
7,000 Chic. and Miss. R. 2d mort. 7s, and int.	45
5,000 Flushing R. 1st mort. 7s, and int.	42½
16,000 City of Troy 6s	99½
90 shares Artisans' Bank	94½
20 shares Grocers' Bank	100½
40 shares Union Ferry Co.	99½@100
50 shares Treverton Coal and R. Co.	45½
500 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	79½@ 80½
90 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	110½@111½
10 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.	113½
60 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	107½
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	111
30 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	106½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Monday, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, the details of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 25.

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$1,014,396
Increase in Specie	476,879
Increase in Circulation	37,033
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	672,340

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and also the operations of the Clearance House for the week—which were unusually heavy, averaging $28,498,776 per day—the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 3, '55.	Nov. 1, '56.	Oct. 25, '56.
Loans	$95,369,079	$103,142,093	$104,156,483
Specie	11,106,298	11,067,675	10,590,795
Circulation	8,071,508	8,686,835	8,649,802
Gross Deposits	77,787,579	86,599,892	88,465,153
Exchanged	26,062,107	28,498,776	24,768,696
Undrawn	54,785,463	58,024,116	58,696,456
Sub-Treasury	12,748,180	13,408,573	13,816,554

The Specie shows better than was generally anticipated, while the contraction in Loans and Discounts is not quite so important as the extensive stringency in the money market through the past week indicated. A further considerable reduction, however, is looked for after the payments into Bank to-morrow, the 4th November, which will *assuredly be heavy. The Specie reserve is encouraging*—especially so after the export movement of last week, and in view of the probable demand for Europe this week. The concern in regard to the average falling below ten millions may, for the present, be dismissed. There was no real danger of such result, as we intimated last week, on reviewing the probable export draughts to be made on the Banks against the income from California, from the Sub-Treasury and the interior exchanges. The last, it is now evident, did good service last week, and will probably be available for half a million more this week. The Sub-Treasury also transferred to Bank $480,000 during the past week, and to-day paid out $445,860, against $307,599 received,—reducing the balance to $13,270,313. The stringency in the Money Market continued through the early part of the day, owing partly to the mercantile preparations for the 4th November, but mainly to the movements on the Stock Exchange, where the pressure of Stocks on sale for cash was made as severe as possible by the tactics of the speculators for the decline. A prominent seller put off 3,000 or 4,000 shares Reading late on Saturday, and he and other parties followed this up with enormous sales of Reading, Erie and Toledo, at the early Board this morning for immediate delivery. The market turned, however, after the first call of the list, and the orders to buy predominated through the remainder of the day; prices being further stimulated in the afternoon by the Foreign news *via* Quebec. The sales of Road shares alone to-day amounted to 40,000 shares. The fluctuations were 1½@2 ℘ cent. on Erie, Toledo, New-York Central and Southern Michigan, and ½@1 ℘ cent. in Reading, Galena, &c. The advance finally established on Saturday's rates was ½@¾ ℘ cent., the general market closing buoyant. As much as 58 ℘ cent. was paid for Erie.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer ruled generally to-day 109½@109¼ on London; 5.21¼@5.18¾ on Paris, first-class names, with occasional transactions on London below the inside figure. The terms made to-day, the supply of good bills and the improved advices from England indicate no extravagant movement of Gold this week. The engagements for the Boston packet will hardly exceed three quarters of a million, to go by express from this City.

The Quebec steamer from Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 22, advises a new excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market, sales in three days, of 60,000 bales, at an advance of 3-16 of a penny. The English Funds had also advanced to 92 ℘ cent., and although a little lower quotations are given for some descriptions of Breadstuffs, the finer qualities of Wheat were in demand at full rates. Indian Corn in steady request at the advanced figures of the previous week.

The Bowery Bank and Bank of the State of New-York have each declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. The National Fire Insurance Company a half-yearly dividend of 15 ℘ cent.

The old and highly respectable Stock firm of Gebin & Lockwood has been dissolved by the withdrawing of Mr. Gebin, on account of weak health, and with an ample fortune, from his business. The Messrs. Lockwood, brothers, continue business under the style of Lockwood & Co.

The following are the amounts subject, at the close of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ohio	$116,350
[illegible]	14,762
[illegible] Texas	98
[illegible] Iowa	14,362
[illegible] Rock, Ark.	4,439
[illegible] Ill.	33,164
[illegible] Mich.	41,434
[illegible] Fla.	814
[illegible] (late)	619
[illegible] Office, N. Y.	2,344,500
Branch, Philadelphia	2,747,324
Branch, Charlotte	33,000
Branch, Dahlonega	27,950
Branch, N. Orleans	1,768,243
Branch, San Fran'o	1,500,000
Total	$12,561,346

Breadstuffs arrived freely from the interior to-day, to the injury of the market, especially for Flour and Wheat, each of which found willing buyers only at rather easier prices. Corn was heavy, but not lower. Cotton seemed very quiet and languid. Provisions were also tame, yet firm. Sugars ruled pretty active and steady. Freights varied little.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, OCTOBER 25.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$5,220,583	$1,566,799	$2,588,200	$3,237,309
Canal Bank	2,792,159	856,779	906,165	1,149,073
Louisiana	3,350,531	1,401,680	964,420	2,506,419
Louisiana State	3,911,441	1,484,151	1,310,480	2,931,314
Mech. & Traders	1,011,399	445,364	367,035	712,889
Bk. of N. Orleans	2,186,896	115,483	632,755	705,390
Southern Bank	575,419	251,624	167,940	332,936
Union Bank	1,331,683	310,917	607,775	920,394
Total	$20,132,509	$6,781,787	$7,597,760	12,649,166

	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Citizens' Bank	$677,594	$798,040	$129,622	$122,963
Canal Bank	332,541	321,263	295,161	175,379
Louisiana	342,556	395,341	253,317	255,490
Louisiana State	178,701	201,500	114,733	51,937
Mech. & Trad's	81,068	100,058	20,140	18,408
Bk. of N. Orleans	299,961	217,956	57,303	37,065
Southern Bank	211,359	106,024		
Union Bank	568,452	217,953	94,975	119,664
Total	$2,969,150	$2,422,086	$941,164	$731,896

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS, OCT. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
Bank of State	$1,698,141	$539,585	$98,119	1,311,558
Branch Columbia	1,057,503	197,503	2,601	......
Branch Camden	296,441	11,234	4,316	......
S. W. Railroad	241,698	412,266	50,828	321,190
Pl. and Mechanics	774,105	200,086	89,529	159,798
Union	865,074	160,077	62,733	199,770
State S. C.	479,206	196,400	126,192	267,400
South Carolina	913,439	222,103	54,456	117,666
Charleston	2,117,074	472,581	395,898	704,686
Farm. and Exch.	600,903	90,687	79,693	76 7,680
Hamburg	186,584	59,455	31,760	540,655
Commercial	755,609	218,281	35,366	407,925
Newberry	51,940	35,477	36,912	459,565
Planter	100,052	29,495	19,807	419,405
Exchange	474,798	190,443	40,337	586,341
Merchants	163,725	3,944	19,184	267,450
Chester	158,533	63,610	24,330	260,371
Camden	132,567	22,682	18,086	169,880
Peoples	231,312	30,056	64,275	260,755
Georgetown	165,095	63,704	21,562	204,650
Totals	$11,007,550	$3,252,848	$1,388,300	$7,344,799

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 1.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$4,709,517	$585,990	$206,034	$5,168,012
Artisans' Bank	600,007	16,818	64,219	279,585
Atlantic Bank	636,461	40,333	80,986	450,049
Bk. of America	4,443,124	864,512	34,941	5,064,912
Bk. of Commerce	10,543,165	1,032,349	2,095	4,548,675
Bk. of Commw'th	1,206,064	108,633	85,081	1,315,333
Bk. of New-York	3,364,318	326,370	258,168	2,576,714
Bk. of N. America	1,520,173	100,756	79,551	1,260,401
Bk. of Republic	3,300,102	633,336	103,917	4,119,799
Bk. St. New-York	2,321,606	543,860	152,738	2,306,109
Bowery Bank	263,249	63,530	174,919	737,661
Broadway Bank	1,282,315	114,473	227,503	1,222,873
Bull's Head Bank	267,079	16,843	120,971	394,063
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,289,287	101,077	106,261	908,127
Chatham Bank	624,387	30,396	126,608	370,311
Chemical Bank	1,393,735	250,192	269,924	1,079,336
Citizens' Bank	716,968	61,279	203,826	628,337
City Bank	1,725,936	126,546	55,582	1,231,340
Continental Bank	3,032,757	226,511	73,390	2,755,947
Corn Exch. Bank	1,502,139	126,236	92,685	1,323,526
East River Bank	479,446	26,231	97,309	269,575
Fulton Bank	1,458,877	88,530	122,111	1,117,497
Greenwich Bank	755,249	21,003	55,369	547,159
Grocers' Bank	619,504	32,079	87,091	520,436
Hanover Bank	1,344,965	50,712	114,956	734,947
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,760,002	28,556	174,225	1,304,377
Island City Bank	295,380	26,030	94,209	269,396
Irving Bank	737,596	23,644	129,744	325,109
Leather Man. Bk.	1,494,444	177,300	282,989	1,604,409
Manhattan Co.	4,520,543	609,024	222,303	3,276,386
Marine Bank	962,455	51,969	96,206	537,080
Market Bank	1,497,211	106,880	140,467	1,068,285
Mechanics' Bank	3,373,430	402,188	333,059	2,907,377
Mech. Bkg. Asso.	1,112,137	64,436	215,158	841,200
Mech. & Trad. Bk	744,228	48,202	120,004	503,724
Mercantile Bank	2,282,286	140,180	106,108	1,614,826
Merchants' Bank	5,666,474	846,615	246,080	3,715,396
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,300,197	112,751	166,542	1,559,815
Metropolitan Bk.	4,861,871	560,616	228,536	4,841,332
Nassau Bank	1,210,261	69,859	116,632	902,647
National Bank	1,569,232	345,261	192,990	1,035,660
N. Y. County Bk.	352,466	11,273	94,166	187,335
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	470,052	*21,044*	128,978	126,454
N. Y. Exch. Bank	814,260	10,699	146,974	194,041
North River Bank	1,054,757	60,555	184,331	731,290
Ocean Bank	1,523,201	106,918	179,125	1,126,400
Oriental Bank	556,173	41,081	119,496	362,325
Pacific Bank	925,372	44,469	116,660	540,399
Park Bank	2,757,887	147,859	126,425	1,582,062
People's Bank	772,764	47,851	132,549	564,547
Phenix Bank	2,046,616	261,515	107,552	1,841,349
St. Nicholas Bank	679,212	47,581	92,060	449,322
Seventh Ward Bk	1,203,145	163,561	203,249	689,756
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,607,372	77,536	221,113	793,741
Union Bank	2,924,051	320,725	107,631	2,089,369

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$103,142,093	Circulation	$8,686,835
Specie	11,067,675	Deposits	86,592,892

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

The export of Specie during the week has been very large, amounting to $1,901,724. The efforts of the Bank of France to turn the current of specie towards its vaults by forced and abnormal means, and the restrictive measures which the Bank of England was obliged to adopt to neutralize these movements, have produced their natural effects in this place, and there is some fear that analogous operations here may induce the continuance of a large export of the precious metals. As a means of prudence, rendered necessary, our banks are operating a rapid contraction of their loans and discounts; money has become scarcer, and the want of it is being strongly felt by our commerce, as well as by the stock operators. A general decline has been experienced on our Stock Exchange. The movement in some of the railroad shares lately, most actively speculated in, has amounted almost to a panic, and the fall has been heavy, as may be seen from the annexed table of daily quotations. The low prices, however begin to attract the serious attention of capitalists, and upon the more favorable news from Liverpool to Oct. 22, which reach us at the last moment, there is a decided sudden reaction upwards, and much activity in the Stock Market. State Stocks—There have been some rather considerable transactions in Tennessee 6s, at 1½, and in Virginia 6s, at ⅜ decline; also in Missouri 6s, at ⅛ ℘ cent. decline. Purchases to supply short sales have in part caused the rise on the latter. City and County Bonds—Some New-York 5s, 1859, have been done at 97½; also some St. Louis Countys, San Francisco 6s, and Milwaukee 7s—the latter at a reduction of rate. Railroad Bonds—Transactions in these securities, as well at the Stock Exchange, as outside, have been very limited. The only ones of any importance have been in Illinois Central Construction, at a decline of ⅜. Some Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage, and Hudson 1st and 3d mortgages, have also been done in small amounts, the latter at a fall of 1, and some New-York Central 6s, at steady rates. Railroad Shares.—The decline is without exception, and heavy on these securities, with decided activity in the following: Erie closing at 1⅞ decline; Reading at 4½; Michigan Southern at 4½; Cleveland and Toledo at 2¾; New York Central at 1; and Illinois Central at 1 ℘ cent. With moderate transactions Michigan Central have fallen 1½; Panama, 2¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1½; and Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2¼ ℘ cent. There is considerable contraction of money, which is eagerly sought for at 1 for loans on call. The rates at which stocks are carried are equivalent to 15@18 ℘ cent. Paper more abundant, at 10@12 for first class, and even higher for less known signatures. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

The state of affairs in Europe continues to be the leading influence on the market. By the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool the 14th, Consols declined ⅛; Money continued in demand in London, and the Bank had decided to make no further advances on public securities; in France, the position showed no improvement. These advices, joined to the heavy specie shipments on the same days, per the *Persia*, induced during three days heavy sales, and a serious decline on almost the entire list of stocks. Although money has become in great demand, in consequence of the restrictive measures adopted by our Banks with a view to check the too rapid overflow of coin, the scarcity is not, however, sufficiently great to justify in itself so considerable a depreciation; the sales are, to a great extent, made in the expectation of increased stringency during the present month, and because of the doubt as to what reduction the Banks may feel compelled to make in their loans and discounts to prevent excessive exports of specie. Exchange on London and Paris has already fallen to rates that leave no profit to specie shippers, and yet gold continues to be carried out by every steamer leaving for Europe. To-day

[illegible] the market closes with a strong rally [illegible] of a favorable Bank statement, and [illegible] advices per *Canadian*, with Liverpool dates [illegible]. Consols 93½@93. State Stocks are [illegible] but lower, excepting Missouri, which are [illegible] higher; Virginia have declined ⅛; Tennessee [illegible]. City and County Bonds are again but slightly [illegible]. Sales have been made of St. Louis County [illegible] at previous prices, as well as some Cincinnati [illegible] cent., and Milwaukee [illegible]. Railroad Bonds [illegible] been sold in limited [illegible], with the exception [illegible] Illinois Central, at [illegible]. Erie, 1871, has [illegible] off ¼; Hudson [illegible] 1½, do. 3d mortgage ¼. Terre [illegible] New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. has advanced [illegible] Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds [illegible] at a decline in previous quotations [illegible]. The decline has been general and [illegible] active business. Erie has [illegible]; Reading ½; New-York Central ¾; Panama [illegible]; Michigan Central 2½; Michigan Southern 3½; Illinois Central 1; Cleveland and Toledo 3¼; Chicago and Rock Island 1⅜; Galena and Chicago 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 2; Cleveland and Pittsburg 3; Hudson River 1½; La Crosse and Milwaukee 12. Money is in very lively demand. Loans on call are in request at 7 ℘ cent. First-class paper, 10@12; second-class, 12@15. In Exchanges, the business has been moderate, mostly with accommodations to buyers. Sterling 109½@109¾; Paris 5.20@5.17½; Continental Exchanges, all lower without exception.

MARIE & KANZ.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 3—1 P. M.

Flour firm, with a good demand for choice. Sales 900 bbls. at $6 37 for good Ohio and Indiana, and $6 75 for choice extra Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Wheat a shade firmer. Sales 20,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 12. Corn advancing. Sales 3,000 bush. at 56c.@57c. Oats steady. Sales 3,000 bush. at 38c. Whisky 28c. *Canal Freights* lower—12c. for Corn, and 21c. for Wheat, to New-York. Wind fair, blowing from the South west. Weather mild.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

Wheat—The Asia's news had no effect upon the market. Shipments to Buffalo, 187,000 bushels; and to Oswego, 12,500 bush. Corn—Market dull, with a declining tendency; shipments to Buffalo, 17,000 bush. Freights firm—25@26c. for Wheat to Buffalo.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 3—1 P. M.

Wheat is unchanged. Sales of 15,000 bushels at $1 47 for White Michigan, afloat; $1 36 for small parcels Milwaukee Club. *Freights to New-York*.—Wheat 18c., Corn 16c. *Imports*.—1,166 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 57,500 bushels Corn. *Exports by Canal*.—3,700 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, and 36,200 bushels Corn.

Providence, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Cotton quiet. Sales small. The prices in favor of the buyer. The Wool market continues active, with advancing prices. Sales of the week 90,700 lbs. Printing Cloths—Market active; prices firm. Sales of the week 65,200 pieces.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 3—12 M.

Wheat—Sales 30,000 bushels White Canadian at $1 60. Oats—Sales 10,000 bushels at 44c. Corn 73c. for Western mixed, in store. Sales 6,000 bushels. Barley at $1 25@$1 26 for four-rowed. Sales 2,000 bushels.

Charleston, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Cotton—The sales to-day add up 2,500 bales at full prices.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Oct. 31, was as follows:

Dry Goods	$159,711	Hemp and Hemp	[illegible]
Fish and Oil	59,101	Yarns	[illegible]
Bristles	32,986	Madder	[illegible]
Feathers	21,264	Other Articles	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 3.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 36; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Vigo, from Havre—Mrs. Brown, Seguara, Mr. Brown Seguara, Dr. P. Gauteul, Mr. and Miss Neve, Mr. Moeller, Clement Louise, Mr. Cox, J. Bowman, J. Frondat, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Messrs. Vernon, Delmas, Ramie, Mrs. Ramie, Miss A. Roniart, Mrs. Strauss, Haumann, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Guest, David, Albert and Adalbert Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Pynchot, and 36 second class.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—L. S. Wood, T. B. Stoney, H. C. Cohn, D. B. Comstock, lady and child; David Hyatt, Alex. Lawson, W. C. Rockwell, T. J. Taylor, John M. Bryan.

In bark Relief, from Savannah—Mrs. Turner, J. H. Barnes, F. H. Rickers, F. S. Welton, E. C. Moulton, J. H. Harris, John R. Fay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 33	Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 21	Gov. Island	10 06	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..... MONDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, Havana.

Ships Vicksburg, Hughes, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Chase, White, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Hero, Stafford, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; New-Haven, Nickerson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Barks John Howe, Moore, Gloucester, Eng., H. D. Brookman & Co.; Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; West Wind, Saunders, St. Martin, Brodie & Pettes.

Brigs Mediator, (Br.,) Durkee, Halifax, G. F. Bulley; W. T. Dugan, Thomas, Port-au-Prince, Vose, Livingston & Co.

Schooners Helene, States, Wilmington, N. C., McCready, Mott & Co.; Orvon, Hopkins, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia P. Howe, Tilbey, Pensacola, J. T. Johnson & Co.; Malakoff, Collins, Gonaives, Pillsbury & Sandford; Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Margaret, Hensom, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Col. Satterly, Stetson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; *Le Roy, Seaman, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.*; New-York, Bingham, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Whitemoyeh, Morrow, Havana, Thos. Gilmartin.

Barge Comet, Dayton, Philadelphia.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Vigo, (Br.,) Sharp, Havre Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to E. & B. Poirier & Co. Left Havre at 2 P. M., and up to 25th made an excellent run, having accomplished more than half the passage. On and since 25th have had a series of heavy gales from W. and N. W., with a heavy head sea. No date, 140 miles from Sandy Hook, passed bark Henry, stg. E.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Saturday, at 1 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, from New-York bound to Charleston; Sunday, at 2 P. M., signalized a vessel, supposed to be a revenue cutter; at 4:50 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State. The J. A. left Charleston Saturday morning in company with the steamship State of Georgia.

Ship Olbers, (Brem.,) Fechter, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast, with 261 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Bark Relief, Lothrop, Savannah Oct. 14, with mdse. to Everett & Brown. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Bark O. J. Hayes, Shiverick, Rio Janeiro Sept. 19, with coffee, rosewood, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Has experienced heavy weather. Oct. 3, lat. 11 50 S., lon. 35 45, was in co. with ship Flora Temple, Myers, from Rio for Hampton Roads. May 19, on the outward passage, Fritz Berndt, a seaman, a native of Prussia, was lost overboard. July 29, Albert F. Bailey, of Little Compton, R. I., second officer, died at the British Hospital, at Buenos Ayres.

Bark Grey Hound, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Gulbrandsen, Malaga Sept. 20, passed Gibraltar Sept. 28, with fruit to Foster & Nickerson. Oct. 25, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., carried away foretop-gallantmast, head rails, split sails, &c.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Christian, Demerara Oct. 4, with sugar and molasses to J. M. Smith & Co.

Bark Carrie Leland, (new,) Smith, Newport, in ballast, to Dugan & Leland. Was towed to the City by steamtug Island City.

Brig Chas. A. Coe, Whittier, St. Marks 22 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig C. W. Ring, (of Lubec,) Carbet, Gonaives 23 ds., with logwood to Brett & Son.

Schr. W. M. Smith, Smith, Charleston, with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Gesler, Savannah with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. Riley.

SAILED—Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, Havana.

WIND—During the day, calm.

Below.

Bark St. Andrew, Northup, Hartlepool, with coal to Funche & Meincke.—(By pilot boat Washington, No. 4.)

Brig Borneo, ——. Also 1 bark.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 3, 35 miles E. of Sandy Hook, brig Harriet, 4 days from Boston for Richmond.—(By steamtug Hudson, Capt. Morrell.)

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 18, Moonlight, Onward, and Centurion, at Liverpool; 19th, Harvest Queen, Carolus Magnus, Chancellor, and Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Caleen, at Falmouth; 20th, City of New-York, Lizzie Harwood, and Onward, at Liverpool; 21st, Ashburton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Oct. 18, Wm. Penn, and Avondale, at Liverpool; 20th, Lobwood, at Liverpool.

Arrived from City Point—Oct. 18, Marmora, at Bristol; M. L. Frank, and Josiah Quincy, at Cardiff; Christiana, at Deal; Kate, and Macedonia, at Shields; 17th, Volant, at Helvoet; 18th, Havre, at Helvoet; 19th, Paloma, at Helvoet.

Sailed for Charleston—Oct. 18, Muscongus, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—Oct. 18, Aval, from Liverpool; Coolconal, from Queenstown.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Oct. 18, Kelvin and Nebraska, from Bristol; 19th, Sunderland, from ditto; Pemberton, from Deal; 17th, E. G. Bernay, from Havre; Volant, from Helvoet.

[PER VIGO.]

At Havre—Oct. 18.—Ships Volant, Bray, [illegible]; Joseph (Fr.), Mathurin, Havre, McLean; Fulton, [illegible]; Woodside, Splendid, Amesbury; William Tell, Frink; Hellespont, Rennant, and Victor, Lawrence, all for New-York; Emma Jane, Springer; Lucy A. Nichols, ——; J. G. Coster, Pratt, all for New-Orleans.

Arrived at Havre—Wings of the Morning, Lovell, Chinchas; 15th, Red River, Logan, Chinchas.

At Bordeaux—Sea, Dunning, Look; Theodore Kline, Moeller, for New-York; Almena and James Bryant, for New-Orleans.

At Marseilles—Arthur Blanchard, Sea Duck, Peabody and United States, for New-York; Palmas, Caleb, Rodger, Arlington, Horton and Laguna, Harvest, for New-Orleans; Rowland, Emma and Champion, Sneden, for Boston.